NEW INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Trains and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to June 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,655—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-6 7-0
22-0 12-0		24-0 12-0
22-0 12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	24-0 12-0
26-0 12-0		26-0 12-0
34-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	34-0 18-0
36-0 19-0		36-0 19-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
BL SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL CORDMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
BL ERKIN	3229	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	850	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ensuing there in Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Headbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO.....On the 8th July 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gutmann	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied with meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1 200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BIRON	B. Vidos	3,500	550	11th July.

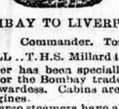
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th June 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	31st July

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

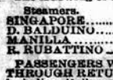
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2700	300	8th July.
EASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3300	400	21th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th June 1889.

CITY LINE.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,212 Tons, Capt. W. H. HARHAM, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 13th July. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 24G High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagion Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and boner Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a. m. on 30th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 29th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th June 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	,, 153
TANDEMS	8	,, 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-4; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.

Large Tins, Rs. 2. Smaller, Rs. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ANCIENT INDIA,

BY R. C. DUTT, C.S.,

MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF MYMENSING, BENGAL.

THE History is divided into five periods, *viz.*, the VEDIC PERIOD, the EPIC PERIOD, the RATIONALISTIC PERIOD, the BUDDHIST PERIOD, and the PAURANIK PERIOD, and embraces a period of 32 centuries from about 2,000 B. C. to about 1,200 A. D.

The entire work in THREE VOLUMES, with maps and woodcuts, is in the Press, and will be out in about six months. Price Rs. 12.

To subscribers the price is Rs. 10 only, payable in instalments thus :—

	V.-P. Post.
Vol. I. will be sent in June for	...Rs. 4 0
Vol. II. will be sent in September for	... ,, 3 0
Vol. III. will be sent in October for	... ,, 3 0

No subscription is required or will be accepted in advance from subscribers.

Please apply to the undersigned.

KALIDAS MITRA,
30, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Petroleum Act, Survey of Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES & SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
20	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY .. A favourite White Dinner Wine. ...Chablis	11	0
20	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY .. A fine red full-bodied Wine. ...Beaune	11	0
25	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY .. Distinguished for flavour and aroma. ...Macon	19	8
23	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY .. This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition. ...Pommard	12	8
33	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous. ...Chambertin	17	8
21	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ... A good light refreshing Wine. ...Barsac	11	8
24	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ... from the Bordeaux Dist. Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	12	8
33	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine ... Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	17	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS,

Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,

Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

UMBRELLAS

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.

From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.

GOLOSHES.....Rs. 3 per pair.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore :
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping : at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draught's," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore :
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, I cried, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.

Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,
COLABA CAUSEWAY, BOMBAY
(Directly facing the Tramway Offices),
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 1st, at 5-30 p. m.,
BY THE
GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE DISTRICT,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN, D. S. O.,
Supported by Colonel D. V. SHORTLAND, Commanding R.A.; Lieut-Colonel H COLLINGWOOD, Commanding British Infantry; Commander C. LINDSAY, H. M. S. Kingfisher; the Revd. T. H. GREIG, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland; MAJOR E. WILFORD, Commandant, Colaba Depot, and others.

A Preliminary Meeting will be held in the Church opposite, when Mrs. BOYD will sing "HOME, SWEET HOME," after which the General will declare the Home open.

The Band of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, by kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, will perform Selections of Music.

Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army and Sailors of the Royal Navy and Civilians interested in the cause are cordially invited to be present.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "YESSO," arrived from ANTWERP and LONDON, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th June 1889.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th June, 1889.

MY SHARE and INTEREST in the Firm of MOTILAL KANJI has CEASED from this date.

શા૦ હરજીવન મુલજી.
i. e., SHA HARJIVAN MULJI.

Bombay, 28th June 1889.

SHA HARJIVAN MULJI'S SHARE and INTEREST in our Firm has CEASED from this date.

મોતીલાલ કાનજી.
i. e., MOTILAL KANJI.

Bombay, 28th June 1889.

THE GUZERAT COLLEGE BOARD REQUIRE the services of a GRADUATE of an English or Indian University as a Professor on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, rising to Rs. 300, by annual increments of Rs. 25. He will be required to teach History and Political Economy. Applications to be forwarded to the President of the Guzerat College Board, Ahmedabad, to reach him not later than 15th July 1889.

PRESIDENT, GUZERAT COLLEGE BOARD.
Ahmedabad, 27th June 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT Manufacture best CHECKS for LADIES' WEAR at prices varying from annas 6 to Re. 1 per yard. Width 27, 30, 32, and 34 inches. The Cloth will be cut in any length and supplied in Bombay free of all forwarding charges from the Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

HAND BAGS
IN VARIETIES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF LEATHER GOODS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—The following valuable BARREL-MAKING MACHINERY, Brass and Copper, old, the property of Government, at the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, on MONDAY, the 8th July:—

1 machine, circular Jointing Staves, 50 lbs
2 ,, ,, Saw Bench
1 ,, for making Dowels
1 ,, Press Hydraulic for 50-lbs barrels
1 ,, surfacing the heads of 100 and 50 barrels
1 ,, to turn the head elliptic and turn and groove the ends of 100 lbs barrels
1 ,, for turning and grooving the ends and turn the heads elliptic 50 lbs barrel.

For further particulars apply to
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
No. 97, Main Street, Poona.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LATEST BOOKS on Hire to Societies Clubs, Libraries, and Reading Rooms and others.

TERMS.

Number of Volumes	Value.	Time.	Subscription.
			Rs. a.
Ten	Shilling Volumes ...	One Week	0 10
,, ...	Do.	Two Weeks.....	1 4
,, ...	Do.	Three Weeks ...	1 14
,, ...	Do.	One Month.....	2 8
,, ...	Do.	Two Months ...	3 2
,, ...	Do.	Three Months...	3 12
,, ...	Two Shilling Vols...	One Week	1 4
,, ...	Do.	Two Weeks.....	2 8
,, ...	Do.	Three Weeks...	3 12
,, ...	Do.	One Month....	5 0
,, ...	Do.	Two Months ...	6 4
,, ...	Do.	Three Months...	7 8
,, ...	Three Shilling Vols..	One Week	1 14
,, ...	Do.	Two Weeks.....	3 12
,, ...	Do.	Three Weeks...	5 10
,, ...	Do.	One Month.....	7 8
,, ...	Do.	Two Months	9 6
,, ...	Do.	Three Months...	11 4

Any number of books, also of Higher Value, can be obtained based upon above Terms.

The Cost of the Books taken must be prepaid, which will be refunded on the Expiry of each Term, less the subscription.

The Library receives every mail Latest Publications, which are advertised in the Loading Indian Dailies.

	Rs.	a.
The Cost of Ten Shilling Volumes, which must be deposited is	7	8
The Cost of Ten Two-Shilling Volumes, which must be deposited is	15	0
The Cost of Ten Three-Shilling Vols.is ...	22	8

Up-country Subscribers must pay the carriage or Postage from and to the Library.

N.B.—Lists of New Books and fresh arrivals on application.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas: postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

REDUCED RATES ON MILLS.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
For further particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of certain DOORS and WINDOWS for the Executive Engineer, Aden, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest-money, will be received at 12 noon on THURSDAY, 4th July.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain,
Ex. Engr., Bo. Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 25th June 1889.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office on No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, at 3 o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, instant, for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 6th June, instant.

I.—For subdivision 13 of clause 98 in the Articles of Association of the Company, the following shall be substituted:—

13. "The Directors are expressly authorized, subject to the sanction of a Resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders, to enter into an agreement or agreements with a Secretary and Treasurer, or Secretaries and Treasurers, for the management of the Company's business, on the resignation by Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. of their present appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers."

II.—On the resignation of Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co. the Company's Registered office shall be at such place as may hereafter be fixed by the Board of Directors. That in clause 81 of the Articles of Association the words "who shall be a member of the firm of Lang, Moir & Co." and the latter portion of clause 83, commencing from the words "and in his absence from India," shall be struck out.

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers
By Order of the Board of Directors.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bundar.	Bhosawul Junctionac	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimbrah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Mohona
Kalloop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Narel	Budnaira
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malkeir
Callian Junctionab	Kurjuttadwaab	Kurjuttab	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Pohgaum
Khadawali	Beorh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Wassind	Sinnejli	Lanowleeca	Wurdaht
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Powar
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Khurde	Sheringee	Tulligaum	Boree
Kussaraha	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Kapri
Egutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoori
Bailgaum	Sowned	Poonabad	Koim
Deolalee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Rd
Nassick Rda	Khundi	Joroolee	Marheh
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Niphar	Ktarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Lasulgaum	Rampur	Patus	Packney
Munnar	Bagra	Dhondb	Sholapurac
Nandgaunna	Semri	Borebail	Hoodgee
Naidongree	Sohagpoorad	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Chalisgaun	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Goolburga
Galna	Babai	Warengaum	Shahabadabe
Pachora	Gadawara	Nargaum	Wadi
Myjee	Hohanee	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Mussewuda	Kurelli (for Saugor)	BiswaBridge	Yedaghery
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Sydapore
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Julumb	Road
Bhadli		Sheagaunna	Kistna
			Chickasgo
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secundera-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapotgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwa a	Botad	Chital	Dhorail
Junc. do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanash
Limbd	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundil	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1888	£950,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,990	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 5s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the form of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating remedy* in chronic cases of *Leucorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously affect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest s

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, 3 p.m.
Cricket, Gymkhana, XI. vs. XXII.
Lecture on Preservation of the Bovine Species, Novelty Theatre.
Gaiety Theatre, Hindu Drama, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bushire (s), from Mormugoa ; Yesso (s), London ; and Langola (s), Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—XI versus XXII will be continued to-day at 1-30 p.m. punctually if the weather permits.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur Jask, and Muscat, close at Kurrachee at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd July.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per s.s. Chupra will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 1st July 1889.

POOR BUT HONEST.—A gold sovereign was found lying at Popatbaug in Bholeshwar by one Sukia Doomrick, a Municipal sweeper, on Thursday, which he made over to the police. The same was forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, yesterday.

CART ACCIDENT.—Dajee Rajaee, a Municipal cartdriver, while driving his cart along Baboola Tank Road on Thursday last, accidentally fell off his seat and sustained a fracture to his right arm by one of the wheels of the cart passing over him. He is at present under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

THE MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL FUND.—We are asked to announce that the Sir Maxwell Melvill Memorial Fund will be closed on the 8th of July next. Gentlemen who have not yet paid in their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay are requested to do so as soon as practicable before that date.

GRANT ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.—Trimbuck Canaji, Esq., will relate the story of his conversion to Christianity in the above church this evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Canaren will also sing some choice musical selections in Marathi and English, accompanying herself on the organ. Educated native gentlemen of all classes are cordially invited to attend.

THE MINT ROBBERY CASE.—Inspector Young made application to Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday to have the two prisoners, Balloo Gopal and Lucaram Deojee, who were arrested on the 22nd instant in connection with the robbery of two bars of silver from the Mint, admitted to bail. The application was granted and the hearing of the case postponed till the 1st of July next.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match will be played to-day (weather permitting) on the Carlton ground between the Baronet and Athletic (Y. M. C. A.) Cricket Clubs. Play to commence at 2 p.m. sharp. The following will represent the Baronet C. Club :—Messrs. D. B. Tapia, N. P. Panthakie, M. E. Pavri, D. D. Gagrat, R. D. Ayrton, D. F. Dubash, N. C. Mehta, N. K. Baruchа, Shivji Rao, and D. N. Khan.

AN ENGINEER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—Mr. Ross, chief engineer of the s.s. Simla, appeared before Mr. P. Cooper yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by an oilman on the same ship, named Ismail Shahoodin. The complainant said that on the 10th instant, while he was working near a donkey-engine, the accused came up to the engine, and finding no water in the gauge glass, he became annoyed and slapped him on the face. The case was adjourned till to-day to allow of the chief engineer being examined as a witness.

A BLIND WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Kalbadevie Road touching the death of a woman named Sukoobai, aged 70 years. Deceased was the wife of Mr. Morojee Ramchandra, a pleader of the High Court. She had been blind for the last 12 years, but knew her way about the house well and slept in a room by herself. A little after midnight on Wednesday deceased called out for her daughter. Her son and husband went to her and found her saree in flames. A blanket was thrown over her and the flames extinguished, but she was severely burnt, and notwithstanding medical aid she died about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

A BURGLAR'S BLUNDER.—Inspector Stanford placed in charge named Krishna Bhagnak before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of breaking into the stable of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of the Crawford Market, and attempting to steal a hurricane lamp and several other articles on Wednesday night. The accused, who is an old offender, broke into the stable on the night in question, and after laying hands on everything portable was looking about for a piece of cloth to wrap them in. The eyes and ears of his wife were asleep in happy ignorance of what was taking place. In the dim light the burglar saw the flutter of a piece of cloth, which he thought would serve his purpose. He seized the end of it and tried to take it away, but as it was the *saree* the syce's wife was wearing at the time, it woke her and she raised an alarm. The burglar immediately fled, scaling a nine-foot wall that was near the stable ; but in his flight he broke an old woman, who was asleep on a cot, and who saw him. A complaint was made to the police who from the old woman's description arrested the accused. He was taken to the old woman, who recognised him as the man that had broken into the stable on the previous night. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following directors' report for the year ending 31st March, 1889, is to be presented at a general meeting convened for Saturday next.

In submitting their sixth annual report, the directors have pleasure in stating that a fairly good business has been done during the year. Although the amount of business done for the year under review is Rs. 56,516-13-2 more than the previous year, the gross profits show a decrease of Rs. 6,868-12-8, mainly owing to the unfavourable rates of exchange that ruled during the year under report. The stock in-trade has been carefully taken under the superintendence of the managers, allowing liberally for depreciation. The sum of Rs. 12,500 has been already written off as depreciation for furniture and fixtures in the last five years. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 is now written off for the year under report. The gross profits for the year amount to Rs. 2,88,838-0-7. After providing for all charges as detailed in the accompanying statement, leaving Rs. 6,071-10 for bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 12,035-10-6 for interest charged on and added to the reserve fund at 7½ per cent. per annum in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of shareholders, and Rs. 1,728-8-1 for bonus granted to the establishments at the last annual meeting of shareholders, there remains a nt profit of Rs. 77,467-14-7, which the directors propose to dispose of as follows :—To dividend at Rs. 14 per share on 5,000 shares, Rs. 70,000 ; writing off deterioration for furniture and fixture, Rs. 1,000 ; reserve fund, Rs. 6,467-14-7 ;—total Rs. 77,463-14-7. The reserve fund with the amount of interest added and the above increase will now stand at Rs. 1,78,975-0-4. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter left for Europe, and Mr. James Young was appointed to act as a director in his place. Under section 80 of the articles of association of the company, Mr. James Young retires from office, but is eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. N. S. Symons, retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

THE EIFFEL TOWER IN A STORM.

THE following account of the terrible storm, which shortly after six o'clock on Sunday evening (1st inst.), visited Paris is given by a home paper correspondent who happened just then to be on the second platform of the Eiffel Tower, at a height of 350 feet :—

Below the weather was sultry and heavy. People sought relief on the Tower, which was more crowded than on the preceding Sundays. The lift up to the first platform kept going up and down without intermission, taking fifty passengers at a time. I had to wait for half an hour, while four batches of passengers were being taken up from the first to the second floor, and preferred the staircase. Even on the second platform the air was close and sultry, although down in the Champ de Mars it must have been still. The sky above was overcast and of a uniform dark grey colour. About six miles to the south-west, over the plains of Clamart, heavy clouds were breaking into waves, which rapidly drew towards us. At first, from its direction was uncertain, the set of the storm being north-west. Still the storm moved nearer, and apparently with greater speed as it came. We could see it plainly beating down on Vanves, Clamart, Issy, and Meudon, but the people in the Champ de Mars were evidently unaware of its approach. There was no flashing or lightning, but they probably took place at a great height, as the thunder was scarcely heard. Suddenly a great column of dust rose in a square about half a mile off, and the next moment the wind veered round from west to south-west, and clouds of dust whirled up from the Champ de Mars, as high as the first platform of the tower. It had now become a curious pale, yellow sky, such as one would like to look out on from a sanatorium on the tower fled to the leeward side for shelter. The crowd down below were now thoroughly alarmed, and streamed to the Galleries, under the awning near the Jena Bridge in an incredibly short space of time, part of the awning being meanwhile torn off. Paris was shrouded in a thick pall of dust above which the crest of Montmartre emerged like a rock on the waters. Scarcely had the dust storm subsided, when the thunderstorm came upon us with full force. I ventured to the windward, but could scarcely keep upright. So far as I could judge, for the rain was blinding—the whole of Paris to the south-west was hidden. The most curious sight was seen from the sheltered platform was the rain pouring down below us and drifting away. The storm lasted rather less than a quarter of an hour ; it left the greater part of the rest of Paris, and was driven against Montmartre, upon which it split, one portion rolling towards Montmorency, and the other towards Paris. Far to the east and to the west we were hurrying northward.

MAN AND HIS MALADIES. *

THIS work is what it professes to be—a popular handbook of Physiology and Domestic Medicine in accord with the advance of Medical Science, which deals with the relationship of physical law to the life and health of man. While Sir G. W. Moore's invaluable book on Domestic Medicine deals, if the phrase may be allowed tactically, with disease with which a sufferer is at hard grips, Dr. Bridger's book deals with what may be termed the strategical conditions which, if duly observed, would have forestalled the disease, and if resorted to in time, might restore the equilibrium which is known as health. The author refuses to regard disease as the real enemy, considering it rather as a beneficial intervention of nature to put an end to adverse conditions which, if allowed to continue, would prove fatal or at all events permanently injurious. In other words, disease is rather a symptom or indication of the evil to be dealt with than the evil itself. This is the leading principle underlying the teaching of the work, but it is not at all inconsistent with clear and minute instruction as to the best means of dealing with sickness in the concrete when it presents itself. The environment of man is a prime factor in the health of man, and the author deals with climate, employment, diet, habits of life, and other factors of the problem, and with system and authority. From the chapter on climate we extract the following observations on the comparative influence of moisture and dryness of the air on the health which have especial interest for those who dwell in Bombay :—

Dry air is a bad conductor of heat, moist air a good one ; a dry cold air has therefore far less effect on the body, and is much more easily borne by it than a moist one of equal temperature. A warm dry air favours perspiration, and induces a high state of assimilative activity in the body. A warm moist air checks tissue change, and thus, other conditions being equal, tends to produce both lethargy and to favour increase in weight. Thus, formerly, warm moist airs were in repute for all wasting diseases, such as consumption, but at the present day less warm, but drier, airs are recommended, and are found indirectly, by increasing the vigour of the bodily functions, to conduce in such diseases to an increase in bodily weight as well as to bodily vigour.

Sir James Clark deliberately says : "Of all the physical qualities of air, humidity is the most injurious to human life." Prostration of strength, depression of spirits, a wearying heaviness, deficient appetite, and disinclination to bodily and mental vigour, are the symptoms which are complained of by those who, unsuited to such air, are compelled by force of circumstances to reside in a humid atmosphere. Those of the nervous and sanguine temperament are, however, often fairly well in damp relaxing airs ; the gouty, the rheumatic, the bilious, the lymphatic of temperament are generally the worst sufferers. Innumerable diseases have been ascribed to a moist air, some are actually generated in the damp soil, some are merely favoured by the presence of much atmospheric moisture. Rheumatism, gout, heart disease, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, hypochondriasis, dysentery, diptheria, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, and even cancer, have, each and all, by eminent medical authorities, been traced to the influence of damp. Such sweeping assertions must, however, be received with caution, for it is only on those whose corporal conditions demand a dry air that damp can tell adversely, and as a matter of fact, large and healthy populations cover some of the dampest soils in England.

Dr. Bridger refuses to accept the prevailing theories as to "unhealthy avocations," which, in his opinion, are very few in number and quite exceptional in their character. He writes :—

The military medical hygienist views all men as soldiers ; the efficient soldier is the standard by which he would measure all his fellow-creatures. The penitentiary doctor takes capacity for oakum-picking and for tread-mill exercise as his standard, a point of view that is unimpeachable as long as convicts are in question, but which can form the basis of no guide to the general health of mankind, to whom, however, he can rarely resist the temptation of applying it. The sole condition of health is, as Darwin long since, but in another connection, expressed it, "correspondence with the environment," in other words, a power of acclimatization, of bodily adaptation to the special surroundings of every-day life, and for this condition to be secured there must exist, as I have in an earlier chapter stated, three necessary conditions : a body sufficiently ductile, sufficiently plastic to take, without destruction of any vital part, the impression of the new mould in which it is to be cast or by which it is already surrounded, and as a rule in youth only is this plasticity very great ; secondly, the moulding process must—if the new mould be very different from that in which the man is already cast—be always slow, and the less plastic the body, the slower must be the operation ; thirdly, the limits in the process beyond which no bodily structure can go, at least in the span of an ordinary lifetime, must be remembered. If, for example, you take a middle-aged farmer, and place him in a book-binder's shop in central London, he will commence to suffer at once from ill-health, and he will probably continue so to suffer for years. He keeps in, as I explained when speaking of functional derangement, constantly influenced by unusual forces, in his surroundings, constantly oscillating beyond the regular limits of health, seeking ever to balance its new conditions and never succeeding. "Ah!" the hygienist will say, "you have placed him in an unhealthy employment, *vide* Dr. Farr's tables." But what about his fellow-workers, born Cockneys ? They are thoroughly well. Spite of their white faces and thin hair, their expectation of life is quite up to Dr. Farr's standard.

Those who have been "run down" by long residence in the tropics, and whose malady takes the form of defective digestion, may derive advantage from the advice given by Dr. Bridger :—

The line of treatment is plain. The food, in the first place, must be cut down to the low level of the digestive capacity ; must consist of material not apt to undergo rapid fermentation ; and must, in addition, contain plenty of waste to stimulate the stomach and intestine to action. Fruit, milk, porridges, brown bread, vegetables (except potatoes), fish, oysters, game, chicken, and well-kept mutton are the most suitable articles, but must be taken in small quantities. Natural white wines, cider, light beer, coffee and decoction of cocoa-nibs are the best beverages.

In the second place, the *whole* muscular and nervous tone of the body must be improved, and as this end is ,gradually secured, the amount of daily food may be correspondingly increased, both in amount and variety. Massage, by its system of passive exercise, combined with forced feeding can cure many sufferers from atonic dyspepsia ; but my experience of some into whose hands this simple method of cure has often fallen, would lead me to be exceedingly chary of recommending it. In any case, massage is an artificial as well as an expensive means of cure, and can, therefore, but in exceptional cases, be had recourse to.

Three things have damaged the female constitution : defective muscular exercise and feeding in youth, the nature of the clothing worn, and the attentions of the gynæcologist. An excellent and most sensible book, entitled "Health, Beauty, and the Toilet," by the late Dr. Anna Kingsford, gives better than I can all necessary directions for a rational, light, muscle-freeing style of female apparel, which delicate ladies cannot do better than to carry out.

Whatever the sex of the sufferer from atonic dyspepsia, the first step should be to consult a skilled and unprejudiced medical man, who is likely to give the case a patient and impartial hearing It is worse than useless to pin one's faith to one nostrum, dietetic or other. Vegetarianism is often, for example, an excellent food system in these cases ; but many precautions are necessary for those, especially if feeble, who undertake it. The removal of all deleterious habits, the infusion into life of a something to vary monotony and to stimulate to exertion of the mind, physical exercise, graded to the strength of the individual—all these are necessary, and, in conjunction with a sufficient but wisely selected dietary, cannot in the vast majority of cases fail to effect a cure.

* "Man and His Maladies," or The Way to Health. By A. E. Bridger, B.A., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., London. John Hogg, 13, Paternoster Row, 1889.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS' ACT.

WE had occasion the other day, writes the Allahabad paper, to make some remarks regarding the interpretation that was being put on certain of the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks' Act by the Customs officials in Bombay. On referring to the report by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India on the subject when the Act was before the Legislative Council, we find that Association made special reference to the difficulty that has now apparently cropped up. In this light they wrote as follows :—

It will be seen that . . . strongly approves of the Act in its present state, as he holds that it will, *inter alia* render liable to prosecution these traders and manufacturers who import woollen and cotton materials, *e. g.* (cloth), &c., &c., and sell them in India as if they had been made by the sellers, and that the mere issuing of samples of cloths, &c., made abroad with an Indian manufacturer's name on them in such a way as to lead the uninitiated to suppose that the goods were the *bona-fide* production of the vendors will be an infringement of the Act. The opinion of the majority of the committee is that the working of the Act does not imply this, and that such a restriction was not intended by those who framed either the English or the Indian Merchandise Marks' Acts. Many dealers and others both in India as well as in the United Kingdom have a particular class or quality of goods produced specially for them by various manufacturers, the said goods bearing their name and often a special brand of their own, in fact, got up in such a way that the uninitiated might consider that the goods were manufactured by the sellers. The committee fail to see that this trade custom is harmful or fraudulent, or that the consumer is in any way injured thereby, and consider that to render it penal would be a grave injustice as tending to interfere with trade and obstruct and even stop the business of many honest dealers in imported merchandise."

It seems unfortunate that the Legal Member of Council did not take into consideration these remarks when drafting the portions of the Act referred to ; had he done so, the first fruits of a measure, conceived and formulated to reform fraudulent trade practices, would not have been to penalise, and inconvenience honest dealers, and much unnecessary friction would have been avoided.

BADMINTON AS SHE IS PLAYED.

A LADY satirist writes as follows to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—

Having had a tolerably wide experience of this game in various parts of India, I think perhaps it might not be amiss if I were to give people a little idea of how it really *should* be played. I have been asked in so many different ways that I am led to conclude that my friends imagine there are no rules. This is far from being the case. Let us begin with the ground. Any piece will do for badminton. This is so well known that I need not insist on it. That it should even be level is of no consequence. But you must take pains to see that there are no bushes on it above two of three feet high. Trees actually on the ground are not generally considered advisable, but it is always a good thing to have as many as possible quite close by, so that the shuttlecocks may catch in their branches five out of every six times. There is no occasion either to cut or roll the grass : tufts of slippery dead grass greatly facilitate this game and a few holes in the ground are rather an improvement than otherwise. The chance of a sprained ankle is rather exciting, and adds a spirit of adventure to a game that might otherwise be too tame. Sometimes it happens that the grass is completely won away ; in this case do not think of having the ground watered ; a cloud of dust constantly in one's eyes is very nice, and adds a pleasing uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the shuttlecock to the other incidents of the game.

Having thus arranged the ground to our satisfaction, let us consider the marking of the couts. Some people have an absurd prejudice in favour of having them always made the same size. I have seen them look quite vexed on finding themselves expected to play on a court half the size they had been accustomed to, or perhaps it was double the size I forget exactly which. I even heard a lady once say that it was quite as easy to make a court the right size as not. When asked what was the right size by her agrrieved hostess, she replied, "20 feet by 40 ; and these must be about 26 feet by 30 I should think : how can we play on them ?" Now this was manifestly preposterous. Was it ever heard that a tennis-player made any objection to having his court a different size every day ? The right method of proceeding is this. You put up a net, any height, never mind those who say it should be exactly 5 feet 2 inches—what can it matter ? You then tell your *mahli* to mark out the courts as he likes. If you give a party once a week, of course, he will make them different each time. But what of that ? The lady quoted above (who seemed rather sharp-tempered) said also that the service line ought to be 7 feet from the net, and the poles a foot inside the bounding line. It is likely no one will bother themselves with all that ? Let the *mahli* see to it : it is only badminton. Some people declare that it is not very polite to ask your friends to play a game, and to make no arrangements to enable them to play it with a little pleasure. But this kind of grumblers had better stay at home.

We now come to the shuttlecocks ; I say nothing about bats, because to every good player his or her bat is as sacred as his or her saddle to the rider of his own horse, the angler ; therefore they will bring their own, and it matters little to the bad players what kind of a bat they use. But shuttlecocks the guests are not supposed to bring, though I have frequently seen one brought under the rose, and produced in fear and trembling when the hostess's back isturned. "Oh ! have you really ? Well, that's a comfort ! Now we have some chance of a game !" an exclamation I have known to follow when the sinful deed was confessed. But this is only done when the shuttlecocks of the establishment are well known, and it requires forethought, courage, and diplomacy, qualities one hardly expects to display at a garden party. A shuttlecock should be small, firm, and very well made ; even one feather out destroys its accuracy ; yet not unfrequently the players are supplied with a huge unwieldy article that won't fly straight, with which one cannot aim, and the feathers of which fall in showers at every stroke.

Now we come to the players. It is well known "that anyone can play badminton" ; it is only tennis that requires an accurate eye, a hand to match, judgment as to distance and speed, and active legs. These qualities are useless on the badminton ground, or so, thinks our hostess. Five players are assembled who rather "fancy" themselves and each other ; they look round anxiously for a sixth. Says our kind hostess, "Now you really *must* begin ; Mr. Brown, you will be good-natured and take a hand, won't you ?" "Oh *yes* ! I shall be very glad. I've never played before, but I daresay I can do it." The five look hopelessly at each other, well knowing their game is ruined ; but what can they do ? the hostess's will is law ; but it is wonderful how soon they get tired and "really *can't* play any more, thank you."

I do not speak of those games where your hostess insists on your playing five on one side and six on the other—"the more the merrier," as she says so vivaciously. This is not badmintonin any sense, it is merely an excuse for shrieking, laughing, and running against each other—"Blindman's Buff" would meet these requirements far better. Might I be allowed to commend this most excellent game to the use of those who have "never tried badminton, but are willing to be useful" ? The joy of players would be boundless, and the pleasure of the "untried" ones greatly increased.

"SPEECH AND SONG."

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE has an article in the *Contemporary* for June, entitled "Speech and Song." We append five of its leading paragraphs :—

THE SOUND OF OUR OWN VOICES.

A speaker, and, I may say, a singer also, should not hear his own voice too loudly. Artistes and orators are often very much disappointed, and think their voice is not travelling well when they themselves do not hear very distinctly. The fact is that when the speaker does not hear his voice this proves that it reaches to a distant part of the room, and that there is very little rebound. We never hear our voices as other people hear them. Our own voices are conveyed to the auditory nerve, not only through the outside air, but more directly from the inside, through the Eustachian tube, as well as through the muscles and bones of the mouth and head ; the singer not only hears his own voice from a different quarter, as we may say, but he hears besides the contraction of his own muscles. The fact is well illustrated by the phonograph : a listener can recognize other people's voices, but if he speaks into the phonograph, and afterwards reproduces his own voice, it does not sound at all like itself to him, because he does not hear it in the matter he is accustomed to, and because he hears it stripped of the various accompanying sounds which are usually associated with it to his ear.

EVEN CONVERSATIONAL SPEAKING.

The famous throat doctor says that speaking does not "come by nature." "Speaking, even of that slipshod kind which is mostly used in ordinary conversation, is an art, and as such has to be learned, often with much labour. The complicated muscular actions, the nice nervous adjustments, the combination of these into one harmonious effort directed to a particular end, and, finally, the mastery of all these movements till they can be produced automatically without a direct and continuous exercise of will-power, form a complex process which takes years to learn, and which, by many, is even then very imperfectly acquired. Good speaking is a higher development of the art, which bears the same relation to speech as ordinarily heard that the horsemanship of an Archer or a Cannon bears to the performance of a costermonger's boy on the paternal donkey."

"PUBLIC SPEAKING AN ATHLETIC FEAT."

"If the voice is properly used the throat hardly ever suffers, but wrong production is a fertile source of discomfort and even disease in that region. It should be clearly understood that public speaking, in addition to its intellectual aspects, is a physical performance which requires "wind" and "muscle" and the perfect management of one's bodily resources, like any other athletic feat. To attempt to speak in public without previous training is like trying to climb the Matterhorn without preparation, and is just as certain to end in failure, if not disaster."

CIGARETTES AND ALCOHOL.

Tobacco, alcohol, and fiery condiments of all kinds are best avoided by those who have to speak much, or at least they should be used in strict moderation. I feel bound to warn speakers addicted to the "herb nicotian" against cigarettes. Like tippling, the effect of cigarette smoking is cumulative, and the slight but constant absorption of tobacco juice and smoke makes the practice far more noxious in the long run than any other form of smoking. Cigarette smokers are often in a state of chronic narcotic poisoning. Though the process may be slow, there can be little doubt that it is sure. Even if it does not kill the body, it too often kills or greatly impairs the victim's working efficiency and usefulness in life. The white spots on the tongue and inside of the cheeks, known as "smoker's patches," are believed by some doctors with special experience to be more common in devotees of the cigarette than in other smokers ; this unhealthy condition of the mouth may not only make speaking troublesome, or even painful, but it is now proved to be a pre-disposing cause of cancer. All fiery or pungent foods, condiments, or drinks tend to cause congestion of the throat, and if this condition becomes chronic it may lead to impairment, if not complete loss, of voice.

"MYSTERIOUS POSSETS AND DRAUGHTS."

Sir Morell has a fling alike at Mr. Gladstone's egg and sherry and the Iron Chancellor's brandy and seltzer. "The supposed miraculous virtues of the mysterious possets and draughts on which some orators pin their faith exist," he says, "mainly in the imagination of those who use them ; at best they do nothing more than lubricate the joints of the vocal machine so as to make it work more smoothly. This is just as well done by means of a glass of plain water. In France water sweetened with sugar is the grand vocal elixir of political orators. As Mdme. de Girardin said, somewhat unkindly : 'Many things can be dispensed with in the tribune. Talent, wit, conviction, ideas, even memory, can be dispensed with, but not eau sucree. Stimulants may give a sort of 'Dutch courage' to the orator, and may carry him successfully through a vocal effort in which indisposition or nervousness might otherwise have caused him to fail, but the immediate good which they do is dearly purchased by the thickening and roughening of the mucous surface of the throat to which they ultimately give rise."

SILVY, a criminal at Aix, who committed two murders, one with altogether exceptional brutality, has been condemned to death. His sister-in-law having repelled his advances, Silvy took advantage of her during the husband's absence at Marseilles, and then literally cut her in pieces. The miscreant would probably have escaped—for the evidence was barely strong enough for a conviction—had he not murdered a farmer by shooting him. The police gave chase, discovered Silvy's retreat, and thus found sufficient evidence to bring the crime home to him.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S IMPRESSIONS.

THE first number of the *New Review* contains the most interesting article by Lady Randolph Churchill, entitled "A Month in Russia."

Lady Randolph found driving in St. Petersburg delightful. "Comfortably seated in a sledge, behind a good fat coachman to keep the wind off, one never wearies of driving about." She was especially impressed with Russian horses, which "are so beautifully broken that a word will stop them. The whole time that I was in Russia I never saw a horse ill-used. No need for a 'Society for the Protection of Animals' there ! The 'Isvoshnik,' who owns his cab horse, looks upon him as his friend, and very often shares the animal stall at night."

Entertainments in Russia are extremely well done, and their houses are comfortable if inartistic. "Although," says Lady Randolph, "they are very smartly furnished with all that money can buy and modern art suggest, there is a lack of real refinement and true artistic taste, such as is seen in Paris ; but, then, the French are born connoisseurs, and think of little else than artistic comfort ; and certainly the average Russian drawing-room is superior to the ordinary English one. If there is a lack of imagination, there is an absence of tawdriness.

THE WINDSOR OF RUSSIA.

Here is Lady Randolph Churchill's description of Gatchina—the "Windsor of Russia" :—

"It is a curious mixture of splendour and unpretentiousness. The approach from the station, through a series of small parks, must be lovely in summer. I was surprised to see so few sentries about, and indeed, to all appearances, the Emperor is not more guarded than the Queen at Windsor. The entrance to Gatchina, on the public road, had but one sentry. Without architectural merits, its 700 rooms and endless corridors are filled with priceless Oriental china (cleverly arranged on the walls), tapestries, and art treasures. Coureurs in black and orange liveries, their caps adorned with tossing black, white, and orange feathers, give a slightly barbaric appearance to the scene, which is added to by the mass of bowing attendants, and by the two Nubians dressed in white, with turbans and scimitars, standing outside the Empress's audience room. While waiting to be received one is shown into an apartment fitted up in the style of forty years ago, with paintings of mediocre value. Further on there is a large hall worthy of an old English country house, full of comfortable armchairs and writing tables, games and toys—I even spied a swing. In this hall their Majesties often dine, even when they have guests, and after dinner the table is removed, and they pass the remainder of the evening there. This seems strange when one thinks of the 700 rooms in the enormous building. But the Emperor and Empress elect to live with the greatest simplicity in the tiniest of rooms, which are rather at variance with the Emperor's towering frame and majestic bearing. His Majesty's manner is as simple as are his tastes, and, if rather shy, impresses one with a conviction of his honesty and earnestness. There are some curious customs at the Russian Court which do not harmonize with the idea of a despotic autocratic Sovereign. To see the Tzar standing while supper is going on, taking, perhaps, to a young officer, who remains seated all the time, is startling. But tradition is everything in this country, and as it was a habit of Peter the Great, who disliked ceremony of any kind, it is religiously kept. The etiquette of the Russian Court is much less rigid in some respects than it is in England or in Germany. It is not the custom there to treat the members of the Imperial family with so much deference as in other European Courts ; no lady would think of curtseying to a young Grand Duke, and would only rise when the Empress did, or when the Emperor first entered a room.

RUSSIAN LADIES.

Speaking of the women of Russia, Lady Randolph notes that "most Russian ladies smoke cigarettes, in one of the drawing-rooms generally set apart for that purpose, causing a continual movement, which takes off the stiffness of a formal dinner party, and enables people to circulate more freely." "Speaking many languages (continues the writer), having read profusely, light in hand, Russian ladies form the most charming society possible, and act as a tonic on a sluggish mind accustomed to the moral and physical fogs of London. They dress well, but affect the heavy richness of well-dressed Germans (if such can be found) rather than the graceful and airy nothings ; which make up a Frenchwoman's dress. Black is held in abhorrence at the Court, being considered ugly and unlucky, and any one venthring to wear it in the Royal presence is not only looked upon with disfavour, but is likely to hear of it. . . . How strange that Russian women, so eminently fitted by nature and education to influence and help those struggling in the higher vocations of life, should have, seemingly but one ambition—to efface themselves, to attract no attention, to arouse no jealousies. Yet I doubt not that their influence is felt, but it is not open and fearless as in America or England."

Of the Russian people generally, Lady Randolph says :—"Many people who have not come into contact with Russia imagine that they are rude and brusque. I may have been particularly fortunate in those whom I met, but I was struck with their polished and, at the same time, simple manner. The very moujick, who replenishes your fire, walks in on tiptoe, fearful of disturbing you, and shuts the door so gently that your heart is softened, and you forgive him his many shortcomings."

And in conclusion :—"Many erroneous impressions prevail in England about the Russian upper classes. It is because we know so little of them. For my part I found them hospitable, courteous, highly-educated and, to all outward appearance, refined and kindly ; if they have any of the faults attributed to them by their enemies, I can only say that I did not discover them."

CRICKET BATS AND TENNIS RACKETS.

IT would be surprising, writes a contemporary, if the game of tennis did not affect adversely the more ancient summer pastime, cricket. Every village has its club or clubs, and there is hardly a patch of green sward in our towns which has not been set apart for tennis-courts. Hosts of young men who would have found their recreation in the cricket-field are now attracted by the mixed charms of the modern game. The change has naturally been felt by the manufacturers of cricketing materials, but happily for them they have, as a rule, worked into the new trade, and the falling off in the one direction has been more than made good by the increased demand in the other. What cricket has never done, tennis has achieved, for the game is now becoming popular on the Continent, particularly in Germany, and practically the whole of the material is supplied by England. The industry is increasing enormously every year, and has almost doubled itself in the past two or three years. As a representative firm which supplies the requisites for both games, a representative called upon Messrs. Slazenger and Sons, of Cannon-street, and obtained some particulars as to the manufacture.

CRICKET BATS AND BALLS.

To begin with cricket bats, the blades, as most people are aware, are made of willow. This wood is obtained from several counties—Kent, Oxford, and Cambridge. The tree having been cut down is divided into lengths suitable for the final purpose : these are split into clefts and chopped into the rough form of a bat. In this condition they are left out in the open to season for about three years. Some makers hasten the process by drying the timber in heated chambers, but the best makers stick to the natural method. After being matured, the blade is finally shaped, and a piece in the form of a V is sawn out to admit the handle. It is this part of the bat in which makers attempt to introduce improvements. The usual handle is formed by gluing sixteen pieces of malacca cane together, first planing the sides of the cane flat, so that they may form a solid piece. The bottom part is shaped like a wedge to fit into the V of the blade. It is of great importance to get the handle thoroughly well-fitted into the "splice," after which it is fixed with glue, and having been firmly bound is left standing for a day or two. The blade is next run between rollers to solidify the wood and make it hard and firm, and the edges are hammered for the same purpose, so that it won't split with the heaviest ball. The handle is then turned in a lathe and covered with waxed twine, after which, the blade is oiled. At this stage a cricket bat is completed but before it is played with it should be kept for another twelve months, and periodically oiled. Thus from the time that the tree is cut down till a bat is in proper condition for playing with a period of four years elapses. Various attempts have been made to improve the handle. Whalebone and rubber combined have been introduced, and wrapping the handle with cork instead of string is another idea, but it is doubtful whether any advantage is gained thereby. At any rate most professional players continue to use a plain, solid cane-handled bat.

THE TENNIS RACKET AND BALL.

Ash is the raw material of the tennis racket. The wood is grown in several of the Home Counties, and also further afield. When the tree is cut down it is split into stripes 66 inches in length. These are placed in a steaming box for a few hours, when they became supple enough to be bent into shape round a block. In this position they are cramped and left for twenty-four hours to cool and dry. After being taken off the block they are fastened in a way which preserves the shape, and left to season. When the manufacturing process is resumed, the "centre"—which is of walnut—is fitted in a slip of wood, is put up the middle of the handle and a piece of baywood or cedar is fixed on each side. Having been left overnight to set, the handle is then shaped up. The holes are next bored in the frame, and the whole being rounded and smoothed off, oil is rubbed in to prepare for the polishing. The gut is then strung, and this is done with great care, each strand being tightened up until it rings like the string of a musical instrument. The racket generally used is perfectly straight in the sides, but a slight lob on the under side has been introduced by the Slazengers under the direction of some of the leading players. For playing downwards it is considered to have advantages in the hands of experts, giving it great driving power. The "demon" racket which has figured in the law courts has a grove running lengthwise on each side of the handle and one crosswise near the tip to enable the fingers to grip more firmly. Most handles are, however, perfectly smooth. In weight they run from 13 oz. to 15 oz., and in price the best rackets range from a guinea to twenty-five shillings, while a good ordinary one can be bought for half a guinea to fifteen shillings. The frame of a desirable racket should be free from flaws and have a straight grain, the gut should be tightly strung and yet have a good deal of elasticity, and the finish generally should be good. When out of play, and in the winter season especially, a racket is apt to warp unless fixed in a "press," of which there are various kinds.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN IRELAND.

A TERRIBLE tragedy was enacted in Ballymena on the 6th inst., when both J. H. Lawlor, manager of the local branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and his accountant, Edward Murray, lost their lives. It appears that for some time past a difference of opinion existed between Mr. Lawlor and Mr. Murray. It is said that the manager, in consequence of this, wished to have the accountant transferred to another branch of the Bank, and Mr. Murray strongly objected to leave Ballymena. A memorial was drawn up and forwarded to the head offices in Dublin, asking the directors to retain Mr. Murray at the Ballymena branch, but no reply had thus far been received to this memorial. Mr. Lawlor resided in Wellington-street, and Mr. Murray lived in the Galgorm-road. The former was in the habit of going out for a walk in the evenings after bank hours, and left home yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, proceeding along the Galgorm-road past the accountant's residence. When he reached the house Mr. Murray was, it is stated, in conversation with his wife, and as Mr. Lawlor was passing, he said "That's a man I'll shoot," and immediately proceeded to carry out his tragic threat. Taking down a double-barrelled gun, he went out upon the road and was seen by several women to charge the weapon with powder and bullets. His wife, in the meantime, ran to a house adjacent to apprise a gentleman who is connected with another bank in Ballymena, but before he arrived on the scene, Mr. Murray had discharged one of the barrels of the gun into the head of Mr. Lawlor, who at once fell lifeless on the road. Before the help which had been summoned could reach the spot the murderer turned the muzzle of the fowling-piece to his own head, and with the contents of the remaining barrel, blew out his own brains. When Mrs. Murray and the others arrived they found the two men lying dead on the road, about ten yards apart. Medical gentlemen were summoned, but, of course, in the circumstances they could do nothing. A large crowd soon gathered, and this being the fair day in Ballymena, there were hundreds of people in the vicinity. The bodies were subsequently conveyed to the residences of the deceased, both of whom were married.

Mr. Lawlor is, it is understood, a native of Co. Cork, and went to Ballymena to manage the Provincial Bank about a quarter of a century ago. He was married to a daughter of Colonel Cairns, of Coleraine, by whom he had several children, one of whom is a District-Inspector of Constabulary in Ireland, another is the manager of the Balnamore Spinning Mill near Ballymena, a third is a Church of Ireland clergyman, and his youngest son, H. M. Lawlor, is learning the business of mill manager in the Braidwater Spinning Mill. One of his daughters is married to the Rev. J. N. Shearman, B.A., rector of St. Matthew's Church, Belfast. Mr. Murray, who was of Scotch extraction, came from the South of Ireland to Ballymena, a few years ago.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes :—I hear upon good authority that the heirs-at-law of the late Earl of Caithness will contest the validity of the will under which his friend, Mr. Heathcote, inherits the bulk of the Scotch and English property. Sir James Buchanan, who represents the female line of the late Earl's family, will probably take the lead in the legal proceedings, and I hear that the rumour of

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terms and particulars on application.

LOUIS MARSALA, as used at the Opera Comique, Paris, Chateau Od'Yquem, Lafite, and Oue Vieux Clairet. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A splendid FOX TERRIER DOG. Apply to S. S. "YESSO," which will be in Prince's Dock to-day.

CIGARS, Sample free, Our Own Brand—SPECIAL BEEHIVE at Rs. 1-12 per box of 100. Sold by IRANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, No. 3, Crawford Market, Bombay.

FANS! FANS!! Just opened a nice assortment of white and black Satin Fans, plain or hand-painted. Prices from Rs. 2-14. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

RS. 84-8 per month for two years will secure to you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. W. H. Sandell's Valuable Household Furniture, Schiedmayer's Pianoforte, at Office Shigram, &c., at Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE—A neat, stylish, single-seated BROUGHAM, by Stephens and Sons, complete, apply to them.—STEPHENS & SONS, Carriage Factory, Girgaum.

"THE PERSIAN TEACHER," acknowledged to be the most valuable help. Vols. II. and III. Re one each. All 3 Vols. Rs. 4 only.—G. M. MUNSHI & SONS, Bombay, S.E.

TO BE SOLD at Mr. Sandell's Bungalow, Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 29th June, Mail Phaeton in good order with a handsome chestnut Arab Horse, very fast and perfectly sound, and going in both single and double harness.

WANTED an active YOUNG MAN for securing Indents for Hardware and Continental Goods. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to B. A., care of this paper.

TO ALL MEN GREETING!!! Be it now and for ever known that BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS as well as BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE are the only true remedies in all cases of Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever. Re. 1 paid for either of them will be returned by Dr. H. L. Batliwala of Dadur, Bombay, or by Cooper Madon and Co., &c., &c., if the ague does not abate by the use of any of them.

RAO SAHEIB R. GANDABHAS, Sir Karkun, Salt Department, Matunga.—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has acted like a charm in my daughter-in-law.—Mr. J. Rowe, Engineman, R. M. Railway, Phalera—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has cured a lady friend of mine who was sick with one year standing fever of the Lahore type.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LESSONS given in MUSIC (Piano and Theory) by a Lady. Apply E. M., care of Messrs. MACKAY and Co., Byculla Bridge.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO LET a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Malabar Hill, from 1st July. Apply to "X.," care of this paper. Rent Rs. 130.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGALOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—Just received and in prime condition at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hote Lane.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIG COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8; postage, anna

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

are the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.

„ „ „ Overland Summary

„ „ „ Weekly Budget

„ „ „ Bi-weekly

The Indian Travellers Guide

Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for Bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.

3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29 instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, very handsome and valuable household furniture, the property of a gentleman. The same comprises of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round writing, dressing, washing and pier tables, chest of drawers, mirror door almirah, clothes and gown presses, cupboards, sideboards chiffoniers, corner whatnots, Brussels carpet, hanging and table lamps, pictures, &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, June 29, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain G Raffin, cleared yesterday for Jedda with a general cargo and 1,000 pilgrim deck passengers.

THE German s s Wartburg, 1,132 tons, Captain von Freeden, sails to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo and Capt J Leitch and Mr P Sulf as cabin passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Avoca, 904 tons, Captain E Dettliefsen, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and Mr W. Warner as cabin passenger, and 40 passengers on deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday noon from Marmagao with a general cargo and 4 cabin passengers and 6 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday noon from Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mrs Seaford and 24 deck passengers.

THE British s s Yesso, 1,381 tons, Captain T Trotter, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from London with a cargo of gunpowder, gun cotton, and general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE following passages have been engaged for the s.s. Etolia, MacIver Line, sailing next week:—For Plymouth.—Mrs. Breman and five children, Miss and three Masters Bailey, Mrs., Miss and Mr. Glover and European nurse, Mr. Campbell, Mr. J. C. North, Captain Sandys, and Colonel and Mrs. Mathews, three children and European nurse.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Narbudda	1348	Gillett	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	F	Hajee Cassum.
„ Kirby Hall	1683	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Indramayo	2662	Leslie	N	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Etolia	2931	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Wartburg	1132	von Freeden	Q	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Deccan	2022	Atkinson	2	Hajee Cassum.
„ Singapore	2231	Parodi	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Avoca	904	Dettlefsen	5	Allana Munji.
„ Peshawur	2977	Moule	6	P. & O. Co.
„ M. Teresa	2011	Gutmann	7	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
„ Chupra	1432	Anderson	10	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Landaura	2148	Clark	12	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Marmagoa.
	Yesso (s)	Trotter	London, May 25.
	Karagola (s)	Gimbett	Kurrachee, June 26.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Singapore, for Marseilles, Genoa, and Trieste.
„ Karagola, for Kurrachee.
„ Gwalior, for China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Wartburg, von Freeden, Hamburg.
„ Tanjore, Raffin, Jedda.
„ Avoca, Dettlefsen, Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.
24 Pallas s .....Rawling.....Liverpool, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—Steamers Patna, Khedive, City of Canterbury, Astronomer, Culna and Rewa.
June 23.—Steamers Furneah and Wing Sang and Ship Columba.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
26 Chindwara s..... ..... Bombay.
„ Beville F S .... Swansea.
„ Sirsa s..... ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

June.
15 Goa s..... ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Karamania s—6 cases soap, F Fisher and Co; 14 barrels lubricating oil, John M Heyn and Co; 50 casks lubricating oil, J B K Macbeth; 25 cases school slates, T Scoltanally.
Kirby Hall s—25 cases school slates, K Ebramji; 26 cases claret, Kemp and Co.
Persia s—2 hogsheads port wine, E Bazonji.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—23 bales paper, G Chilka.
Huzara s—16 packages medicine, H Moolji; 11 cases paper, A A A Rahim and Co.
Pekin s—8 casks tapo fuse, Walsh Lovett and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—75 cases beer, Wm Boll and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—27 bales paper, A Yousufbhoy; 13 cases soap, S Lilladhur; 5 packages paper, A A A Rahim and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—2,700 bags sugar, F E Durham; 5,000 cwts wheat, Sanday & Co; 50 bales wool, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Indramayo s—180 cwts cloves, C Soomar; 26 bales skins, S Molobhoy and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabolams, Boyts Craig & Co; 100 cwts horns, W Poonja & Co; 175 cwts gum arabic, J Purdhan.
Peshawar s—1 case needles, F S Punnett; 999 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschseck & Co; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodelier & Co; 158 bales tanned hides and skins, Owen & O'kell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—6 cases curiosities and 4 cases brassware, Ardesheer and Byramjee.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 tons iron pieces, R Tyebjee and Co 703 bales cotton, 2,440 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros 1,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, J L Kersten; 4,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—804 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Simla s—412 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 25.

Swayne, Lieut, 16 Bl Inf, on leave, from Kamptee.
Beville, Lieut, By, Marine Battn, off leave, from Canta.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 27.

Deump, Lieut, By, Marine Battn, on leave, to Poona.

JUNE 28.

Mitchell, Capt, 14th By Inf, on duty, to Deolali.
Cartwright, Lieut By, 8th Cav, on duty to Deolali.
Dunsterville, Capt, By, R A on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,

Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 29th June, 1889.

1. There will be a match between a team of Volunteers and eight Sergeants, 2nd Gloster Regiment, on Saturday, the 6th July, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Colaba Range.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 29.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bailey.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

623—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs Allibhoy Assur Thakurdas, D. and C. Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

44-4670-88—Hore, C and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs The B. I. S. N. Co.—Craigie, L. and O.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th June, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·624
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	910
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind.	SSE, WSW, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	267
Fall of Rain	1·30
Total fall during month	13·90
„ year	19·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th June.	0·63

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

ACCORDING to Reuter's financial telegram of last evening, Silver had receded to the old quotation of 42d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities had declined ¼ per cent. in each denomination, at £67½ and £69⅞, respectively. Consols were unchanged at 98⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ lower, at 107¾. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 84¼. The reserve of the Bank of England stood at 44 per cent. of the Liabilities, according to the weekly statement wired yesterday, the position being thus unaltered since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent., and in the market rates of discount there was no further change, £10,000 in gold had been shipped to Calcutta, but no specie shipments to Bombay are delivered.

There was a firm market for Linseed in Mincing Lane again yesterday, and a further advance in prices was established, say of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta seed to arrive via Suez and 6d. by the Cape route, and of 6d. per quarter in Bombay seed to arrive at 43s. 6d. per quarter, Rapeseed also kept firm, but the last previous quotations are repeated for both descriptions. The Wheat Market remained steady and unchanged at Wednesday's quotations.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady again yesterday, Surats quiet, and the total sales again summed up 10,000 bales, but with a smaller proportion of Surats at 600 bales. The spot price of Mid-American remained at 6 1-16d., and East Indian Cotton was quite unchanged in value, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for August-September deliveries, and 1-64d. up in all other positions. The Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York the spot price was unaltered at 10 15-16 cents, but September Futures were 2 points higher, at 10·12, while for August they were 9 points up, at 10·57. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again *nil*, but for regularity's sake we give the figures for the three seasons for comparison:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts	...	1,600	500
Friday's do.	1,000	12,200	3,500
Since 1st Sept.	5,474,000	5,433,700	5,187,700

Owing to an eclipse of the sun native dealers have generally abstained from business to-day, and the Produce, Freight, and Share markets have been virtually closed, though we hear of a little having been done in Freights on about the previous level, some cargo having been booked for Genoa for early shipment at 18s. 9d. per ton.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,115 bales.
Wheat	9,074 cwt.
Linseed	7,254 „
Rapeseed	8,922 „
Poppy seed	2,134 „
Castor seed	1,718 „

EXCHANGE has been quiet but fairly steady at a slight decline on yesterday's rates. Some Mercantile Bills have come out at 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits, which rate is quoted for July-August, and thereafter at 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d. Bank remittance can now be had forward to the end of the year at our quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4d.	„
Francs do.	1·71	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not been much dea in to-day, owing to the absence of brokers an dealers, but yesterday's closing rates have bee quoted, say 100⅜ for Fours for cash and the com ing settlement, 100⅛ for the 30th July account and 104½ nominal for 4½ per cents.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	220
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	156

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 20	450	
Albert Press Co., Kalyanchee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100	760	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20	265	
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20	350	
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200 Rs. 16	130	
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20	145	
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265	290	
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130	1,100	
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250		232½	
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0	1,525	
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80	550	
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500 Rs. 25	442½	
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	210	450	All Rs. 45	380	
Manmar Mfg. Co.	1,000	250	250 Rs. 0	235	
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0	55	
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 Rs. 0	442½	
New Bombay Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 0	557½	
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 Rs. 10	80	
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100 Rs. 30	330	
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 50	230	
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50	445	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,200	1,000 Rs. 120	1,150	
Samoon Press Co.	300	500	50 Rs. 25	500	
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25	640	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	2	1300
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	R	420
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,00	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	590
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	60	500	50	Rs. 25	425xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	775
Bezar Manufacturing Co.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & M'f'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	50	Rs. 50	1,100
City of Bombay M'f'g. Co., Ld.	730	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,075
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	70	Rs. 2[illegible]	750
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	00	500	Rs. 15	670
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	545
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,00.	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	552½
Dhun Mills, Ltd.	1,000	1,00	100	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,4154	500	500	Rs. 25	710
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	25	1 000	1,000	Rs. 30	305
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	155
Gunzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guserat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,570	500	500	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	800	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	685
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,055
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36.	500	5 0	Rs. 25	570
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	25	Rs. 1.	322½
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1.32	53	50	Rs. 2.	710
Jaffer Sh. S. & W. Co., Ld., Originally Increased	600	500	1	Rs. 14	100
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ltd.	1,483	250	2		850
Jowraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	665
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,015
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	0	100	Rs. 55	147
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500		1,00	Rs. 100	2,050
Mahalaxmi S. & W Co.Ld.	65	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S. & Mfg. Coy & Mfg.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Manockjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,20	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,217½
Malgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	10		10
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	745
National S. & W. Co. of India, Limited	600	1,00	1,00	...	260
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		62	Rs. 10	422½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000		50	250 Rs. 1	70
Presidency Mills Co., Limited		1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Prince of Wales S. Mfg. Co., Limite	3,150		12	...	45
Queen S. & W. Limited					910
Ripon Mfg. Co., L			1,000	Rs. 5	1,340
asson S.& W. Co.			1,000	25	
Sassoon and Alli Silk Mill Co., L	1,20		50	...	450
Sholapore S.& W. Ltd.			1,00	Rs. 60	1,340
Soonderdas S. & Mill Co., Ld.			1,00	Rs. 35	430
Southern Mahrat & W. Co. Ld.			25	Rs. 15	232½
Swadeshi Mills Co			1,00	..	275
Star of India			1	..	910
Victoria Mfg. Co.			1,00	Rs. 25	375
Ver.angaum S.& Co, Ld.			50	..	..
Western India Mf. Co. Ld.				Rs. 25	551
					575

DOMESTIC OC

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BETROTHAL OF PRINCESS LOUISE OF WALES TO THE EARL OF FIFE.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Her Majesty the Queen has consented to the betrothal of Princess Louise of Wales, the eldest daughter of H. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, to the Earl of Fife.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE BETROTHAL.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The newspapers here unanimously applaud the approaching betrothal of H. R. H. the Princess Louise of Wales to the Earl of Fife.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that the report of the Indian Public Service Commission is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

The Under-Secretary hoped on an early date to announce to the House the definite decision arrived at by the Government relative to the age at which candidates are admissible to compete for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

THE DECCAN MINING DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

In the House of Commons last evening Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that the matter relating to the Deccan Mining Concession is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

THE DERVISHES ADVANCING ON WADY HALFA.

CAIRO, JUNE 27.

Advices from the Nile state that Wad-el-Nijumi at the head of the Dervishes, is nearing Wady Halfa.

DESPATCH OF EGYPTIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Another Egyptian battalion, with batteries of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, have been ordered to proceed to Wady Halfa.

THE DISTURBANCES AT NOVI-BAZAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 27.

Nothing further has been heard here from Novi-Bazar regarding the disturbances there.

VIENNA, JUNE 27.

In the Austrian Delegation to-day Count Kolnoky, in answer to a question, expressed his doubts as to the state of affairs in Novi-Bazar as reported in the newspapers.

STOPPAGE OF GENERAL BOULANGER'S PENSION.

PARIS, JUNE 27.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, has stopped General Boulanger's pension on the ground of his absence abroad.

THE CROP PROSPECTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 27.

Copious supplies of rain have fallen throughout the agricultural districts of Russia and the crops have improved. All fears of a failure have therefore been dispelled.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

Among the troops from England this cold weather, the 2-1 Northern Garrison Battery go to [illegible] and the 19th Hussars to [illegible] to Aden, and the 15th Hussars to [illegible]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 28.

Mail Steamer Khedive from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	84 ex cp.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	97½
4½ per cent.	103
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £23,000,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £10,500,000; increase, £300,000; other deposits, £24,500,000; decrease, £400,000; other securities, £22,400,000; decrease, £200,000; notes and gold, £15,400,000; unchanged. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JUNE 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon route interrupted.

Mauritius Mail closes at Zanzibar noon on Sunday, 30th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 26th June 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	28	6	29	...	...
Suez	28	7	20	...	...

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 27.	
10 p.m.	79·4
THURSDAY, JUNE 28.	
6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·1

A judicial tribunal at Saint Etienne has decided that a particular case affecting miners. It seems that [illegible] ago a coal company in the Loire gave [illegible] pits as unproductive. The property was [illegible] by a number of working miners who formed a syndicate, and, by dint of hard work and [illegible] made the undertaking remunerative. Seeing this, the company stepped in and wanted to claim the mines back, but the miners produced a letter of the "director" of the coal company, making the property over to them. The Court has decided in favour of the miners.

In the annual report of the Deputy Master of the London Mint, it is noted that for the first time since 1886 no coinage of sovereigns, pieces other than Maundy coins, were executed at the Mint. Attention is drawn to the curious fact that although a very large amount of the silver coins of the new design has been issued from the Mint, or very few are found in general circulation. The amount of silver coin issued to Ireland during the year was very much larger than usual. A number of interesting coins and medals have been added to the Mint Museum, including a gold moidore of King Pedro of Portugal and 27 silver pieces, of the reign of Henry I. Five thousand seven hundred people were admitted in the course of the year to inspect the Mint. The issue of Jubilee medals terminated in December last, reached the number (in gold, silver, and bronze) of 7,949.

The year, including 2,000 gold and 1,234 silver medals. No fewer than 397 complete sets of new coins, 6,767 pieces, were supplied to the public.

THE DONOVAN WEEK IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

"Donovan" is on every lip—every one said "Donovan;" at least, everybody but the classic girl with the mirror and the lamp—the strong-minded, strong featured female who week after week fearlessly confronts the world, and with sweet, stern lips professes, at any cost, to tell the truth. According to her lights, of course, which, *entre nous*, hard-hearted critics, are very dim indeed. Donovan won the blue ribbon, and he is dear Donovan to all of us now; dearer to those who lost than to those who won; dearest of all to his happy owner, the Duke of Portland, who should present the lucky blue ribbon to his bride, that she may wear, in accordance with old superstition, "something new, and something blue, and something borrowed," on her wedding morning.

***

Gossips tell us how the Duke, who like, Robin of the song, is shy, proposed to his lady-love over a cup of afternoon tea in Lady Granby's boudoir. How very sweet—but how very prosaic;—almost as prosaic as the wooing of the swain in a provincial town, whose courtship commenced over the purchase of a sheep's head. The local history of that town tells how many girls went a-bargaining for sheep's heads in the hope of securing thereby a husband; and I suppose there may be in the same way in London drawing-rooms a run on a quiet cup of tea. But hostesses would do well to interdict the use of their pretty Sevres or Crown Derby on such occasions, for occasionally the course of true love might not run quite smooth, and then there might be both broken hearts and broken crockery. The world tells us there will be six grown up bridesmaids, all dressed in ivory satin, with large down hats copied from a portrait of a Duchess of Portland painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and three tiny girls in mediæval dresses embroidered in gold and pearls, and with quaint little gold and pearl skull caps of the same period. Each of the six elder bridesmaids will be presented by the bridegroom with a bangle, watch, richly ornamented with diamonds, and a bouquet of exquisite Malmaison carnations, not the ruddy *œillet de la bonne général*, but the large, pure, white, rose-leaved variety that is prized for its shape as well as its fragrance.

***

Lord Haddon, the little three-year-old, son and heir of the Marquis of Granby, and Lord Kilmarnock's four-year-old boy, Master Ivan Hay, will wear mediæval costumes as pages. Their memento of the occasion will be small silver daggers with which it is to be hoped they will not emulate the deeds of mediæval knights and run each other through the body before the day's doings are done. The bride's dress of white satin and mousseline de soie is draped with priceless Alençon lace and festooned with pearls, and with it she will wear a diamond thistle, the gift of her intended's tenants, suspended from a pearl necklet which belonged to Mary II. Orange, wife of William 3rd. It seems invidious, after all these descriptions of costume, to pass over the principal actor's attire without a word. It is not, believe me, that I would not do justice to it—from his immaculate collar to his bootlaces, the dress of the bridegroom will probably merit mentioning,—but I have searched in vain all the fashion journals for a description of it, and have found nothing. So we must imagine him for ourselves as we have seen our own and everyone else's bridegrooms—tightly gloved, tightly booted, and tightly necktied, and consequently intensely miserable, intensely hot, and immensely bored. The wedding will be celebrated at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, quite early enough to allow of the pleasant old-fashioned breakfast, and in the afternoon the "happy pair," as the conventional phrase goes, will leave for Welbeck, where they will pass the honeymoon.

***

There is an interesting collection of busts on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's Gallery, New Bond Street, the nucleus of a greater collection of the portraits of our leading men, which the Messrs. Dowdeswell propose to acquire. Mr. Conrad Dressler, the clever artist, whose work these are, has been very successful in his treatment of his material. There is a simplicity and breadth about his modelling, which is very pleasant. One can see that he catches the principal points, and does not waste time niggling over little details. The Revd. H. R. Haweis will be easily recognized. I should have preferred less drapery (he wears his full white preaching garb), as it gives one the impression of a very large, instead of a very little man as he is. There is in most cases a little more of the bust prone than I would have felt agreeable. This is, however, altogether a matter of taste, as there is no intrusion of the details of the garments to take off from the interest of the head. [illegible] is a little neglected for the truth-loving [illegible] to waste much on the pattern of the lace, the petal of the rose, the feather or the necklet at the Italian Exhibition, I remember a sculptured Ruth whose scarf was bound and stitched accurately by sewing machine. The phase of mind that goes in for these particularities is not the kind to make a clever portrait. Mr. Dressler almost ignores the cut of costumes. One can just recognize that Mr. William Morris wears an easy coat, and that Mr. George Grossmith is characteristically prim. Of the clothing of Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne there is no index. Indeed, he is a little too simple in the matter of shoulder—for bear my simplicity. I like some support—a little weightier than the head,—and I like a look of strength also in the pedestal. There is great variety in size, colour, and material of the portraits, and the prices of replicas in the same or other sizes are given.

***

The arrangement of each bust in its separate little niche is very artistically and cleverly carried out. A soft, white drapery shows them off to advantage, and a rich-coloured brocaded scarf arranged gracefully on each pedestal gives a pleasant relief to the harmony of the quiet pinkish brown hangings against the soft white background. The Messrs. Cooper, of Great Pulteney Street, are the designers of the arrangement of niches and drapery, and it does them credit. Some of the portraits are in relief on round or oval plaques, a decorative style of portraiture, which is increasing in favour very greatly. Among the realities, who are able men, there are a few ideal heads which are graceful and pretty. Taken, I suppose, from little English children, Mr. Dressler quotes the saying of the Roman Pontiff, and under each little innocent head he has put "*non angli sed angeli*" as a title. While I was looking round the room, I was attracted by some extra bustle on the entry of a very fine woman of between forty and fifty summers, I shall say, not because the old-fashioned story-book says so, but because she looked so intensely comfortable and hearty and self-satisfied that she did not look as if she had ever gone through the discomfort of an English winter. Perhaps she didn't. From her conversation one would say that, like Galatea, she had been born yesterday, or at least that she was the latest of Mr. Dressler's sculptures, and that he had not the wherewithal to provide a soul, "and these are all portraits," she said, "and done in plaster." Dear me how wonderful. But how very painful to have one's portrait taken so! "Oh, no at all," replied her guide. "It does not take long, I assure you." But the plaster must be so disagreeable all over one's face. I am sure I should not like it," she said with a pitiful look, and it took some time to make her understand that there was such a thing as modelling from the life. Happy but incomprehensible ignorance. I looked at her fairly intelligent face, her cultivated air, her handsome dark green satin mervelleux costume, her dainty bonnet, her style altogether, and I marveled where she was raised.

***

There is a sensible little note at the end of the catalogue apologizing for the busts being numbered irregularly. As a matter of fact, it is no inconvenience in so small a collection. But it is rather trying at the Institute Exhibition of the works of English humorists in art to have the catalogue so very up and down. The very small size of the drawing makes them, though interesting, rather a trial to go through. They are things about which one would say, like a child, "let me loog at it in my own hand"—rough little sketches, grotesque little scribbles, full of individuality, and character, all of which takes time to appreciate. But it was a happy thought, this exhibition of artistic jokers, from Hogarth to Harry Furniss, from Southerbourg to Sloper. The growth of joking as a trade is very clearly exemplified,—the broad satires of a century ago giving place to the smart cutting personalities of to-day.

***

The opponents of Baron de Worms' Sugar Bill might profitably use Mr. James Gillray's caricature of George the third, Queen Charlotte, and the Royal family as anti-saccharites swallowing their unsweetened tea for the awful example of what we shall be brought to by the rise on sugar. What a very unpleasing-looking person Queen Charlotte must have been if she resembled her portrait. The Darwinian theory of our evolution from the ape is much more clearly illustrated in her features than in Charles Darwin himself. But in her countenance there is a fine sense of humour which Professor Romanes, the successor to Darwin's theories, deplores is quite wanting in the ape. He reported lately to some natural history society that he had succeeded in making the Chimpanzee at the Zoo count up to five, but he had utterly failed in making it appreciate a joke. This points as much to the fact that Mr. Romanes's joke was a bad one, or at least not such a one as touches an ape's sense of humour, as it does to any want in the ape of appreciation for fun. Until the whole ape community of the Zoo, and at the Monkey Brand show, had been tested by some thoroughly good professional jokers it is unfair to suppose that they are wanting in risible faculties.

A RECEPTION BY THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 2.

YESTERDAY His Highness the Sultan gave a reception to the British residents here, a ceremony of a peculiarly interesting nature. The celebration was in token of the close of the Ramsan, and I was delighted on receiving an invitation, as I particularly wished to be present at one of these receptions, but my pleasure at first blush was somewhat marred by a paragraph in which it stated that civilians would appear in evening dress, and as the hour fixed was 9 a.m. I did not anticipate much joy in donning a dress suit. But I arrayed myself according to instructions and repaired to the Consulate-General at 8-30 a.m., and there I found Sir Edmund Fremantle, the British Admiral, Mr. Portal, the Acting Consul-General, and the Captains, Commanders, and Surgeons of all the British men-of-war in port, besides the Vice-Consuls and Consular Judge. All these gentlemen were arrayed in full uniform, and when I beheld all their gorgeous, but evidently, on such a day, most uncomfortable garments, I began to feel quite cool in my sober black. There were a goodly number of civilians also present, and I should say that our party numbered about thirty. At five minutes to nine we started from the Consulate, and soon reached the vicinity of the Palace, the approach to which, for a distance of about 200 yards, was lined on either hand by (very) irregular troops. They were arrayed in all kinds of Arab dress and armed with every conceivable description of rifle, and as we marched past them, some one facetiously remarked that the irregular troops were evidently in bad odour. The Sultan's band was stationed near the entrance to the Palace, and as we ascended the steps they played our National Anthem. We were directed to mount to the first floor, and on the landing at the head of the stair stood the Sultan, and His Highness shook hands with each of our party as we passed him, taking up a position on the opposite side of the landing until the very last of our number had clasped the royal hand. There seemed to be no question of precedence, and, beyond the fact that Sir Edmund Fremantle and Mr. Portal took the lead, we proceeded in what might be called a pleasing disorder, dress units and resplendent uniforms being mixed up indiscriminately. After the shaking of hands, the Sultan slowly turned and solemnly led the way into the Reception Hall, the interior of which was so very beautifully decorated and furnished that I am afraid I cannot do justice in describing it. The size of the chamber I should judge to be about 120 feet long by about 25 feet broad, and the whole of the vast room is a mass of decoration. From the ceiling, which is elaborately carved and very lofty, even for an Oriental building, are suspended seven massive cut-glass candelabra, each fitted to hold over a hundred large wax candles. By daylight these candelabra were very beautiful, the innumerable prisms reflecting all the colours of the rainbow as they shook with the slight breeze which passed through the hall; but the effect must be still grander at night, when, as they must be, the candelebra themselves are a blaze of light. The walls are decorated with Arabic inscriptions in black and gold on a white ground; and in recesses in the wall, placed on elaborately carved sideboards, are a number of magnificent clocks in black ormolu and gold. This love of the display of time-pieces is quite an Eastern characteristic; but little regard seems in this case to be paid to their mechanism, as I noticed that no two gave the same evidence respecting the flight of time. Along the whole extent of the room are arranged handsome settees and chairs in gilt and red velvet, and the floor is covered with rich Persian carpets. At the northern end of the hall is the Sultan's throne which, in the upholstering, resembles the rest of the furniture; but at the back of the throne, attached to the wall is a large piece of black Persian cloth studded with diamonds.

On entering the chamber, His Highness proceeded direct to the throne and seated himself, a great number of attendants waiting to obey his slightest wish. We were instructed to arrange ourselves upon the seats on the monarch's right, those on the left being occupied by court-officials. Then a number of the attendants silently filed out of the room, to return shortly with a quantity of ordinary Austrian bent-wood cane-seated chairs, and my first impression was that they were for us to sit upon and that we only occupied the gorgeous crimson velvet momentarily. But no! these cane-seated chairs were placed one in front of each of the guests, and then appeared several other attendants bearing trays of sweetmeats and glasses of shurbut, and then I perceived that the chairs in front of us were to be utilised as tables. Upon the trays were at least a dozen kinds of Arabic delicacies, and the shurbut was flavoured with rosewater and sweetened to an excessive degree. It may be nectar to an African palate [illegible] to me it was simply nauseous. I subsequently had a walk in the sun that enabled me to [illegible] After the shurbut and sweetmeats had been partaken of (though many of the "recepted" shirked both), black coffee was handed round and this was delicious. Finally, an attendant passed along the line of Britishers with a large bottle of atar of roses and demanding of each one his pocket-handkerchief, sprinkled a generous portion of the essence upon it, and then solemnly returned it to the owner.

This solemnity was the great feature of the affair, and we might have been at a funeral instead of a reception, so sombre and dejected all the native officials appeared to be. Once or twice my sense of the ridiculous was almost too great to be restrained, especially when, during the process of sprinkling the atar of roses, one gentleman, who could not or would not pronounce his "cambric," received his share of the essence full upon his immaculate shirt front. There was not a smile or a suspicion of jocularity about the attendant—he evidently thought each guest must have his share, and as one did not offer his cambric he anointed his linen. After this the Sultan rose, as a signal that the affair was at an end, and walking from the hall again took up his position at the head of the stair, and again shook hands with each one of us as we passed him on our way out. As we emerged from the building the band again struck up "God save the Queen," and though the time was then nearly 10 a.m. we all immediately raised our hats, in spite of the danger of sunstroke; but, though we endeavoured to hold our hats between the sun and our crania, we were very glad when the close of the anthem enabled us, with due loyalty, to cover our heads in the orthodox fashion. Once more we passed through the lane of irregular troops, and then our party dispersed, each returning to his own abode.

AN ARTFULLY CONTRIVED ROBBERY.

ON Thursday, shortly after one o'clock, Sitaram Anajee, a *gathwalla* in the employ of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company, was given Rs. 5,000 to pay into the Chartered Mercantile Bank. Rs. 4,100 of this was in notes and Rs. 900 in silver. He tied the notes up in his bundle and put them into his pocket, carrying the silver in a bag on his shoulder. When he got to the bank he met a man named Govind Manoo, who is a naik employed in the Chartered Bank, and another, described as a *Kariea*, but whose name is not known. There Sitaram was relieved of the Rs. 4,100 in notes; and the way he explained the matter to his employers was that the naik and *Kariea* got Sitaram into a narrow gully, near the Bank, and while the naik engaged him in conversation the *Kariea* managed to pick his pocket of the notes. On this story being reported to Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company Mr. Bapujee Pestonjee, the cashier of the firm, informed the police of the matter. On the police making enquiries it transpired that this was a pre-arranged affair between Sitaram, the naik, the *Kariea*, and a man named Luximon, who is said to be a mill hand, and whose whereabouts have not yet been ascertained, who had all made up that whenever Sitaram got a sufficient sum of money in notes, he would hand it over to the *Kariea*, who would "split" the notes, and would all share in the spoils. Accordingly on this day Sitaram handed the notes over to the Karwa, who took the naik and the other two men into a little passage which separates the two banks, and where it was proposed that the slight of hand should be performed. After some particularly impressive incantations and solemn movements of hands had been gone through, a bundle was handed to Sitaram, which he was told contained the notes. The *Kariea* then said to Sitaram:—"You sit here; I am going away; I will come in a moment. The notes are all right." Govind Tannoo and Sitaram sat there for some time, waiting for this man's return, but he did not come, and Sitaram, growing anxious, opened the bundle that had been given to him, and found that it contained a portion of an almanack for 1882.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Briscoe applied to Mr. Shewshankar Govindram for warrants against Govind Tannoo (the naik) and Luxmon, saying that on the arrest of these two persons he would apply for a warrant against the *Kariea*. The Magistrate granted the application. A few minutes after the warrants were taken out, Govind Tannoo was arrested by Inspector Briscoe in the Court, where he was calmly looking on at the proceedings.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to cordially re-echo the comments expressed by your correspondent "W. G. T." on the [illegible] Rs. 2,500 per annum being prohibitive to those to whom the institution would be most useful—the poor but eager searchers after knowledge. If he has not lived in vain who throws open the portals of literary and scientific institutions, what shall be said of him who closes them against the knowledge-seekers. The valuable books on the shelves, unasked for from year to year, silently protest against their uselessness to satisfy the literary hunger of

A POOR STUDENT.

26th June 1889.

A NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was issued last evening giving the following notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce of the intention of the Governor-General-in-Council to borrow two hundred lakhs of rupees, being the amount required for the public service. The following Notification is therefore published:—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General-in-Council has resolved to borrow two hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A. annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of* 1854-55, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of* 1854-55 will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 2,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 30th July next. Tenders must be in sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer. 1

(*a*) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the head office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some public treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay, or Madras, on a Bank in Bombay, or Madras, respectively, in respect of tenders received by him or by 2 Government promissory notes standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit for not less than one hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender.

(*b*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of Clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued, in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*c*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms,—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at the specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Tuesday, the 30th July next, and those received under the terms of the foot-note under Clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Madras at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time), on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amount of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

10. To each tender (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General 3 as soon as possible after the 30th July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the head offices, of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under Clause 4 (*b*) will be made payable upon the 10th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent. payable upon the 13th August:

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 10th September 1889.

The balance on or before 28th September 1889.

(*a*) If the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000 then the whole amount on or before 10th September 1889.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at*

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

(1) Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants-General Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 29th July, and up to 10-30 or 11 o'clock, local time, respectively, corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta on the 30th July: provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(*b*) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at his office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000.

(*d*) that the deposit is either a promissory note, or a treasury receipt from the head office of the local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay, respectively;

(*e*) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay; and he will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

2. It is particularly requested that such promissory notes may not be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

3. For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant-General will issue the allotment-certificates.

* Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment, communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

Note (1).—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred or Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 28.—Pressure has increased over the Bay and the surrounding regions, but has fallen over the whole of Western and North-Western Behar, North Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burma. The depression, which extended westward from Orissa to the Central Provinces yesterday, has moved westward and developed somewhat in the centre, and is now lies near Sangor, where the pressure is one-sixth of an inch below normal. Winds are practically unchanged. Temperature is slightly excessive in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, and is slightly deficient elsewhere. There has been very little rain, in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, or Madras, but elsewhere rain is general and heavy on the west coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	17 85	21 03	17 45	17 97
June 27, Thursday	0 40	0 42	0 45	0 30
" 28, Friday	0 50	0 54	0 40	0 47
Total	18 25	21 96	18 28	19 27
Total of corresponding date last year	9 96	11 92	11 86	10 4

THE best safeguard for guests against the SUMMER HEAT, EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE, in Lemons, Cobnuts and Quinine, compared with imported preparations of a like kind; and is one of the most pleasant and elegant purifying emedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4-0.

THE MADRAS MILITARY SCANDAL.

THE further hearing of the case in which Captain George Mathias Dorsey, Deputy Commissary and Overseer, Madras Gun Carriage Factory, and Store Sergeant Hogg, of the same Department, stood charged under Sections 409 and 420, with criminal breach of trust by a public servant and cheating in respect of the sum of Rs. 119-12-6 was resumed on Wednesday morning at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, before Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The case is thus further reported by the *Madras Mail*:—

Colonel C. W. Brereton, R.A., Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, said:—I filed the information in this case by order of Government. The statements of fraud made in that information are, I believe, true. I say this from enquiries which I made. I see this information (produced). In column 5, Schedule I., against the date 14th November 1885, the first item Rs. 63 should be Rs. 84. This was an error and was brought to my knowledge by Mr. Orr two days ago. This was an error made in copying the Schedule. In Schedule II. under 28th October 1885, and 30th October, column 5, the price paid by Government should be Rs. 105, that is, Rs. 52-8 each keg, instead of Rs. 52 each. Against the same item in column 6, the overcharge entry should have been Re. 2-8 each, instead of Rs. 2 each. These were errors made in copying.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson, he said:—I have no personal knowledge of the transactions mentioned in the information—nothing further than what was supplied to me by the police. I have known of Honorary Captain Dorsey during the seven years that I have been in the Department. He is a man who has always been well thought of by every Superintendent under whom he has worked. His character is to be thoroughly depended upon, or he would not have held his present position. Major Fletcher is the present Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory. He succeeded Colonel McLeod. Colonel Chamier, Colonel Kerrich and others were also Superintendents there. Colonel Chamier is in England as far as I know. I see this writing (paper shown him). That is, I believe, his writing and signature. It is a letter addressed to Conductor Dorsey, dated 30th September 1881, in which Colonel Chamier wrote to say that he was sending for Conductor Dorsey's acceptance a small silver pencil case. Colonel Chamier has retired from the service.

For some years past there has been friction as correspondence will show between the Police and the Gun Carriage Factory authorities. I know this from information that I have received. It is a fact that I suggested the withdrawal of the Police Guard at the Gun Carriage Factory, and the placing of a Military Guard. I thought it best that [illegible] should be done to prevent any more friction. I think if a little tact had been shown this friction would never have existed. I deny entirely that the police got up this case.

Mr. Wilson asked the witness the question. Is it not a fact that some members of the Police were convicted of stealing things from the Gun Carriage Factory? Mr. Shaw objected to the question being put. Mr. Wilson said that for years past there had been friction between the Police and the Gun Carriage Factory and that his client was the chief person who was opposed to the Police. The question was disallowed.

I remember that the Police were run in for some thing or another, but I cannot say precisely what it was, without referring to the correspondence. There have been, to my knowledge, prosecutions against the Police by the Gun Carriage Factory. The present case against Captain Dorsey was first enquired into about September last year, and I was the cause of the enquiry. I know that the accused's houses were searched after the order of Government was received directing their prosecution. The result of these enquiries is that Captain Dorsey, after 38 years' service, is charged with making away with about Rs. 120. I am not acquainted with the market value of the articles specified in the Schedule.

Re-examined by Mr. Shaw,—I took no part personally in the prosecutions against the Police. It was reported to me about September last year that there were screws of various makers in the Gun Carriage Factory and Arsenal from whom we never get any screws. I turned up the packing notes and found that we had imported no screws from those makers. The enquiries were made entirely by the Police on some lists I sent them, and the statements made in the information which I laid before the Magistrate were supplied to me by the Police. The Police gave me this information in consequence of my having sent over to the Commissioner of Police bills for four or five years, which I obtained from the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, with a request that he (the Commissioner of Police) would get one of his men to compare these bills with the books of native merchants. The Commissioner made enquiries at my request and in the course of such enquiries the entries now charged against Captain Dorsey and Store Sergeant Hogg came to light. The Commissioner having reported this to me I got the sanction of Government authorising the Commissioner to make a full inquiry into the matter. This prosecution was then instituted by order of Government.

By Mr. Wilson.—I believe that Captain Dorsey did ask to be put on his trial.

Mr. Wilson produced a copy of a petition sent by Captain Dorsey to the Military Secretary to Government praying that he may be allowed to stand his trial before a Magistrate.]

The case was again adjourned.

THE BOMBAY CORONERSHIP.

THE following petition signed by 11,500 persons protesting against the abolition of the Coronership in Bombay, has been presented to Government:—

The humble memorial of the resident inhabitants in the town and island of Bombay, respectfully sheweth—That the resident citizens of the town and island of Bombay beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency-in-Council with the following representations in regard to the proposed abolition of the office of the coroner for the city of Bombay.

2. That your memorialists are alarmed with the utmost concern that it is the intention of Government to abolish the office of coroner of this city, and to transfer the duties of inquiry into all deaths caused by accident, homicide, suicide, or suddenly by means unknown, to the police.

Your Lordship's memorialists as a community have enjoyed the rights and privileges of having a coroner's court for upwards of a century, and as the important and delicate duties pertaining to the coroner have been faithfully and scrupulously performed in this city for a great number of years, and as, moreover, during these years nothing has occurred to weaken the confidence of the public in the said coroners court or in the forms of its proceedings, it is difficult, if not impossible for your Excellency's memorialists to understand the grounds on which the proposed change is contemplated.

3. That your memorialists respectfully submit that the substitution of an untrained agency—the Police—for a trained agency—the coroner—is not calculated to be an improvement, the existing system of inquiry into deaths by accident, homicide, suicide, &c., and your petitioners, therefore, regard the transfer of the coroner's duties to the police as a measure fraught with an amount of danger to the public safety and well-being which, does not now exist.

4. Your Excellency's memorialists beg respectfully to observe that to overthrow an ancient and well-tried institution, which has gained public confidence, and to substitute in its place a manifestly inferior and less efficient system, cannot be regarded by your memorialists as an advance in constitutional government. Neither your memorialists nor any portion of the public of this city have asked for or wished for the system now proposed to be established, and they look with alarm upon the proposal.

5. That Government cannot afford to maintain a coroner's court in a city of nearly a million of population, consisting of numerous castes, sects, and races of varied religions, including a large and rapidly increasing European population, when the annual expenditure on that court is only Rs. 9,000 is a financial argument which your lordship's memorialists have heard, but are unable to comprehend. The prosperity and wealth of this city, filled as it is with a great number of educated and intelligent persons who are well able to estimate the value of security and safety which a coroner's court is calculated to afford, and does now afford, entitle it to the privilege of such a court, and your petitioners respectfully submit that they should not be deprived of it.

6

A CLERGYMAN'S IDEAS ON THE THEATRE.

"At St. Luke's Church Liverpool, on Sunday (2nd inst.) the Revd C. Musgrave Brown delivered a sermon on "The Church and Stage." There was but a small congregation. Taking as his text the words, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," and "Touch no unclean thing," the rev. gentleman said that it was the right of Englishmen and Englishwomen living in England to exercise the right of private judgment. With regard to the stage and players, they had a right to say what they thought about it. The worst theatre was a place for right-seeing. Sight-seeing was meant to be a place for right-seeing. Sight-seeing was not a very healthy thing and sight-seers were too frequently blind to what went on behind the scenes. The theatre was called a play-house. This name reminded him of the time when he was at school as a lad, for never had he done a day's work he went out into the play-ground. The play-ground was a place for boys and girls. Surely, after they became men and women and put away childish things, they were not going into a play-house for recreation. There were four sorts of houses which were very well known to them all. There was the private-house, the public-house, the play-house, and the work-house. He made bold to say that no man who thoroughly appreciated his own house, in which there was a home spirit, and where the spirit of prayer reigned and God was honoured—he should hold to say that that man would have no occasion for the public-house or the play-house, and thank God he would have no need for the work-house. The church was of God but the theatre was not of God. The theatre, in its essence, came from the devil. The very first trace they had in the history of European history of the theatre was at Athens. Five hundred years before Christ, a stage was erected at Athens, and the god of intoxicants was therein worshipped. Was it likely that God could bless anything which came from such a source? The theatre came to them as a gift of Paganism and idolatry. Was it likely that this relic of idolatry should change and lower by the Christian? It was not likely, as the whole thing was repulsive to the mind of God. The man who believed in the God must disbelieve in the works of the devil. He did not say but what he termed a "lower good" could be done by the stage but a real good—a good which came from God—never. It would be natural to have an alliance between the beer-house and the stage, but certainly not between the Church of God and the stage. The rev. gentleman went on to speak of the Pagan stage, the Papal stage, and the Protestant stage, and pointed out that females were not allowed on the stage until the time of Charles II. He read extracts from authors to show that "the stage was the hot-bed of vice," and added that in the time of St. Augustine theatre-goers were not permitted to come to the Lord's table. It was no use of them talking of purging or cleansing the stage, for it could not be done. He had never been in a theatre, and sat, and gazed on the performance. By the grace of God he had never witnessed a single play. He might be said he knew nothing about the matter, then. He begged to differ from such an opinion, for it was not necessary to commit sin to speak of sin. The theatre would never regenerate a young man. It would and must degenerate the people who visited such places. He condemned the theatrical placards setting forth scenes at theatres, and asked if any one could say that the theatre was pure when they observed such posters on the wall. In conclusion, he mentioned that the stage only flourished when the Church was corrupt.

ENGLISH HUMORISTS IN ART.

The novel experiment of an exhibition representative of the works of the pictorial humorists of to-day is carried out in honour of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours, under the auspices of Sir James De Hinton, P.R.I., and Mr. James Orrock, R.I. The direction has been placed in the hands of Mr. Joseph Grego, who is responsible for the entire arrangements. It being difficult to make a strong feature, as is desirable, of original paintings by William Hogarth—not only the greatest humorist, but the founder of the English School—it was resolved, as regards the productions of past humorists, to confine the exhibition to works of Thomas Rowlandson—a specialty of the gallery. The master-piece of this artist will be brought out with a liberality which will delight his admirers. Besides sending original drawings by Hogarth and Deighton, the Queen has graciously consented to lend, from the Royal collection, the chefs d'œuvres "An English Review" and "A French Review," incomparable examples. Among other Rowlandson collectors, Lord Rosebery, Lord Mayo, the Hon. Algernon Bourke, the Hon. Andrew Spencer, Sir Augustus Webster, Sir Saul Crossley, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. Ralph Clutton, Mr. Harry Thorner, Mr. Henry Jeffreson, Dr. Newton, Mr. W. Wright of Paris, and other liberal-minded owners are contributing many of Rowlandson's finest productions, which will fully justify the reputation of that versatile genius. The hitherto unknown and unpublished series of drawings made by Rowlandson to illustrate "A Tour in a post-chaise from London to the wreck of the Royal George, 1782" will be exhibited by permission, for these spirited and characteristic sketches, which have only recently come to light, were made at the artist's best time.

GILLRAYS, LEECH, AND CRUIKSHANK.

The works of social and political caricaturists are represented from James Gillray and his contemporary pictorial satirists, Rowlandson, Wheatley, and Cruikshank, the "great" George Cruikshank, his brother Robert, and others to the gentler satirists of whom H. B. was the forerunner. There will be a representative collection of original drawings by George Cruikshank. The last examples from the artist's own famous "Comic Almanack" will be exhibited by the Royal Aquarium Society. Mr. Truman (who possesses the largest gathering of George Cruikshanks works), Mr. F. W. Cosens, Mr. Barrett, and other admirers of the veteran humorist are freely contributing from their stores. John Leech, the foremost of genially comic delineators, will be represented by his Punch cartoons and his "Sketches in Oils," the latter lent by Mr. Carl Bolchow. Randolph Caldecott, the most graceful and delicately fanciful of humorists, will be represented by original works; the Duke of Westminster, Mr. William Agnew, Mr. C. J. Waddell, Mr. W. L. Thomas, of *The Graphic*, and other fortunate possessors of original productions, are contributing with hearty good-will to support the fame of this favourite artist. Of the works of Fred Barnard, a recognised "typical" humorist, quite a collection is gathered, contributed by friendly patrons, such as Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Pamnure Gordon, Mr. Henry Sampson, Mr. George Leighton, Mr. W. W. Ian Bar, Mr. J. C. Hee, and other well-wishers to this gifted artist.

THE COMIC PAPER ARTISTS.

The admirers of the works of W. G. Baxter, another pleasant humorist, whose life was all too short, will be introduced to the choral drawings for the Sloperian series and other sketches contributed by Mr. Gilbert Dalziel. The most eminent living expounders on *Punch*, *Fun*, and the comic journals of the day, are all to be represented on an adequate scale; the original productions of Mr. John Tenniel, R.I., Charles Keene, George du Maurier, R. W. S., and Mr. Linley Sambourne will delight their numerous admirers and Mr. Harry Furniss will not only contribute his drawings for *Punch* subjects, but he represented by his productions on a larger scale, such as an instalment of his popular "Artistic Joke." A selection of Mr. Gordon Thomson's original drawings, which are humorous in the most extended sense, are being lent by Messrs. Dalziel Brothers, together with examples of Messrs. Hall Ludlow, W. F. Thomas, A. Chasemore, and other comic draughtsmen. Mr. J. F. Sullivan will contribute humorous designs as well Mr. R. J. Wenser, Mr. Alfred Bryan, Mr. H. Marchen, Mr. Phiz Mason, &c.; among other contributors are Messrs. J. R. and G. Brown, who have specially arranged for the occasion a series of drawings which treat of the stirring adventures of the "Man Behind the Gun."

THE DICKENS ILLUSTRATIONS.

Apart from the foregoing, another most popularly acceptable feature of the Exhibition will be a representative collection, on an ambitious scale of completeness, of original drawings, designed to illustrate the works of Chas. Dickens. Of these the most noval interest centres round the series of large drawings in water-colours, on which the artist has been engaged for several years, executed by Mr. Charles Green, R.I., to illustrate with well-known episodes in Dickens' works, Times informant I produced, in which a refined sense of humour is united with perfection of technique, have been executed on a commission for Mr. William Lockwood, of Nottingham, who has generously contributed the entire series. Several of Mr. C. Green's original designs for the "Household Edition" of the "Old Curiosity Shop" are also being exhibited. Mr. Fred Chapman of Chapman and Hall, Dickens's publishers; Mr. Morton Spielmann, Mr. Marcus Huish, Mr. Stuart Samuel, Mr. Graves, Mr. Pocock, of Brighton, Mr. J. F. Dobson, and others, collectors of drawings illustrating Dickens, and containing original sketches by George Cruikshank, "Phiz," Leech, &c., made to illustrate the works of Dickens; Mr. T. C. Vaughan is sending some of the first studies by "Phiz," for "Nicholas Nickleby." Mr. F. W. Cosens is exhibiting a complete series of water-colour drawings by George Cruikshank to "Oliver Twist." The original designs to "Pickwick," the property of Mr. Wright, of Paris, will be represented; Mr. Fildes, the Duchess of Teck, Mr. Abbey, Mr. Frank Holl, and other painters of "Phiz's original drawings to "David Copperfield," "Dombey and Son," and "Bleak House;" Mr. Luke Fildes' designs for the unfinished "Edwin Drood" are sent by Mr. Cosens; examples of "Fred Barnard's "Dickens Characters" are being exhibited by Messrs. Cassell and Co., and many other illustrations of similar themes by the same artist, such as his finely conceived subject pictures from the "Tale of Two Cities," will bridge over the humorous conceptions of artist and author in a delightful fashion. Some of Mr. R. J. Dalziel's designs to "The Uncommercial Traveller" will find a fresh interest in this series, and the latest variations of original drawings for the illustration of Dickens by Mr. F. Pailthorpe will be contributed by the proprietors.

Rowland's Hair Restorers and Dyes.—Theyhave for years been warmly indorsed by medical and other persons as safe hair renewers and restorers which neither endangered the health and mineral injurious to the hair. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beautifying than any dyes of loss of hair, scurf, and baldness. It promotes and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any mineral ingredients, and is also sold in two shades, Rowland's Odonto for pale and golden-haired ladies and Children's Rowland's Odonto is a pure nongritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents, and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask specially and see that the name of Rowland's articles, 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

To those young men who are trying to push their way through the world, and who are not unnaturally, perhaps, disposed to complain of the overcrowding of the professions, writes the *Daily News*, it may afford some consolation to reflect that things were little or no better at the beginning of her present Majesty's reign. Such at least appears to have been the case with regard to the Bar judging from some anecdotes in Mr. Serjeant Robinson's Reminiscences. Fifty years ago there were plenty of briefless barristers, and the difficulties in their way were in some respects far greater than at present. The unfortunate novice had to go on circuit, and was not allowed to travel, like the common herd, in a public conveyance. One man who had gone the Northern Circuit for some time, without any profitable result, was told, by a friend that he might increase his income to two hundred a year, and still be a member of the circuit. On inquiring how this was to be done the answer he received was, "Stay away from it." This gentleman's practice, it may be presumed, was not extensive.

BARON HUDDLESTON.

Other anecdotes are given which tend to show that the road to preferment at the Bar was as it is now an uphill one, but these recollections are still more amusing for the stories they relate of men who have achieved distinction in the profession. Of Baron Huddleston we get a glimpse as the Old Bailey, where he was practising as a young man. The first time he had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in that court was on one occasion soon after his first appearance there when the French interpreter happened to be absent. Mr. Huddleston—as he then was—was an excellent French scholar, and he undertook the task of interpretation, acquitting himself with such success as to receive a high compliment from the Bench.

JUDGES DEAD AND GONE.

Of judges dead and gone, we read a good deal about. Baron Martin and Sir William Maul. The former, it appears, was very fond of horse-racing, a taste not unknown in judges at the present day. A friend met him at the races at Longchamps one Sunday, and twitted him with being there on such a day. "What would you have me do," asked Baron Martin, "when they will not race here on any other day than Sunday?" Sir William Maul, it appears, had a low opinion of the judicial bench. He was once discovered seated at table with a rump steak and a huge tankard of stout before him an hour or so before he was due in court to consider a case of the highest importance. Surprise being expressed that he should indulge in such a diet by way of preparation for the task before him, "As to clearness of brain," said Maul, "I find that mine is too clear already. I am trying to bring my intellect down to a level with that of the judges." But then Sir William had not yet been made a Judge himself.

WHITTLE HARVEY AND "TOM" JONES.

A good pun is attributed to Whittle Harvey, the City Solicitor, whose exclusion from the bar by the judges after he had regularly eaten his terms (there were no lothering examinations then) caused considerable stir at the time. He was much blamed by many of his constituents at Colchester for canvassing the electors on a Sunday. His excuse was that he was strictly following the Scripture precept, which enjoined him "to make his election sure." Some valuable hints may be gathered from the learned Serjeant's progress to the way in which barristers manage to get what is called the ear of the Court. It would certainly not do for every aspirant, however, to model his style upon that of the late Mr. "Tom" Jones, of eccentric memory. Tom's odd manner of expressing himself, and his unmistakable vein of irony, were greatly relished by the judges, who would overlook in his case observations they could not have borne from many more distinguished pleaders. It happened that Tom proved successful lengthy in dwelling on a client's services, whereupon the Chief Baron said to him, "Mr. Jones, this case has occupied a great deal of time, and we have a very long list of cases to get through." "My Lord," was Tom's grave reply, "I have carefully looked through that list, and I did not find there was a single cause in which I or my client was in the slightest degree interested."

THE OLD SERJEANT.

One seldom hears nowadays of Mr. Serjeant So-and-So cutting a case in our courts of law, and before long the once well-known distinction which it used to carry with it—the exclusive right of practising in the Court of Common Pleas, will be heard of no more save in tradition and in dusty old law books. Serjeants' Inn, we know, has disappeared as a legal institution, and for the last fourteen years no nomination, to the rank of Serjeant-at-Law has been made. The last one to be created was the present Lord Justice Lindley, whose promotion dates from 1875. Altogether, there are still seventeen persons living who can lay claim to the ancient and honourable title, although in the case of some of them it is merged in the higher quality of a judge. These eleven judges are Lord Coleridge, Sir James Hannen, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Bramwell, Lord Blackburn, Sir William Grove, Sir Charles Pollock, Mr. Justice Denman, Sir William Field, Baron Huddleston, and Lord Justice Lindley. There remain six other Serjeants who have not attained to judicial honours, and these are Serjeant George Atkinson, Serjeant Spinks, Serjeant Pulling, Sir John Simon, Serjeant Arthur Allman, and Serjeant Robinson. It is believed, however, that all these gentlemen have virtually given up practice, and, in the case of some of them, have been elected to inspiring barristers. It may be noted that another has been much widowed. The number of Queen's Counsel less than fifty years ago, was sixty-three: it is now about three hundred.

MAX O'RELL'S FIRST VISIT TO THE DERBY.

Though I have spent sixteen years in England, writes Max O'Rell to a contemporary, I had never seen the Derby until the last. This once will serve me for the fifteen times that I might have gone in the past and all the times that I may be able to go in the future.

Can there be in the whole world, he asks, such a dirty, hooting, swearing, brazen-throated, foul-mouthed crowding be seen? And I am told that things are vastly improved, and the scenes to be witnessed to-day are nothing to what the Derbys of Auld Lang Syne! And what a road! From Westminster we drive over a route strewn thick with bills, paper, debris, advertisements of teas, advertisements of the gospel sent to perfume on the course with orange peelings, cocoanut shells, empty bottles, and what not.

In common with flocks and herds, the Cockneys of the lower classes seem to be able to feed without any stoppage worth speaking of. Nuts, oranges, the beloved winkle, the savoury trotter, with cakes and biscuits, provide interminable occupation for teeth and fingers.

The only redeeming feature in the whole thing seemed to me the treatment of horses, the care with which they were dressed and at intervals, along the road down, watered and refreshed. On the course I saw many furiously driving and whipping a poor horse which had unfortunately got into his company, quite set upon by an indignant crowd that looked likely to make a very good amateur R.S.P.C.A. The working man is no doubt better aware than any one who talks to him of humanity to his horse, that it pays to treat the animal well. Looking at the way in which he is often found treating his wife, the extra gentleness extended to Dobbin may arise from sheer habit. Or is it something else? "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." In the cars, cars, and drays that I passed on the road, there were three distinct types of face: the bull-dog, the fish, and the sheep. What an unlovely company occupied each cart, with its layer of two of men in front, and all the women (the females, I should rather say) stowed away behind in true British fashion.

Where there was an apparent absence of any linen on the persons of the men, there was an extra display of Ostrich feathers on the wonderful hats of the women. As the various vehicles discharged their cargoes, some truly amazing toilettes that had been passing comparatively unseen, in the carts on the way down, now joined in the general jarring and swearing. One, noted carefully in detail, will give an idea of many, though I doubt if it could have been outshone on the whole course. Dress of sapphire blue silk, covered to the waist with beaded frills of a delicate hue of crimson velvet surrounded by a wide band of orange plush, and further adorned with a long and broad sweeping plume of a dazzling apple-green hue. The finishing touch was put to this attire by a train of black lace, which started from the waist and trailed along behind its wearer.

Just after witnessing the shock in the career of the John, whom the crowd took in hand for lashing his horse, I stumbled upon a female fight. Two enraged creatures, with fine feathers and foul tongues, were in the thick of a quarrel which they were evidently intending to settle on the spot. No interference here. On the contrary, hearty encouraging cries from the male bystanders of "Go it, old gal, I'll bet yer a," and other evidences of the absence of any intention to spoil sport.

The main business of the day on the Downs is evidently eating, drinking, and getting photographed. I will venture to doubt whether a half of the people who flock to Epsom on Derby day see a horse race. Horseplay there was, of course, in plenty. In fact, on an unreliable accompaniment of every great British holiday-making in which the masses take part. On the whole, however, it must be admitted that it was a good-tempered crowd, rough and rowdy, but not riotous, ridiculous and dirty, but with here and there a diverting touch, such as the impromptu foot-bath of an individual who removed the dust from his boots by calmly swilling a pail of water over them. To fun pure and simple the nearest approach seemed to be the wearing of a big bonnet by a man.

How the Cockney loves a holiday, and how he will toil at taking it. It would be hard to say wherein the pleasure of the Derby lay for the six fellows whom I noted going down with a hand cart. I say with, for only four of them were upon it. No. 5 was in the shafts, and No. 6 pushed behind. Where they had joined the stream I cannot of course say, but when we passed them they were on the Epsom side of tooting, and with baskets on board were clearly enough bound for the course, if not for the Grand Stand.

To one who goes to mingle in the crowd and not to look on from the Grand Stand, the impression left is not a pleasant or a cheerful one. I returned home feeling that if horse racing was instituted for the improvement of the equine race, it has certainly not conduced much to the improvement of the human one.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, pearly white mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentrifice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. For bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4

MDLLE. NIKITA AT HOME.

Nikita's home is really Washington, U.S.A., writes a correspondent of the *Globe* for it was there that she was born and bred. But on this side of the Atlantic her home is in London. No other city has such charms in her eyes. The confession implies no disloyalty to the land of her birth, for Nikita's sunny room is decorated with the stars and stripes, and she is such an ardent little patriot that the Republican flag accompanies her wherever she may go. The Continental *courses* from which Mdlle. Nikita has just returned is the second that she has undertaken. The first began at Earlsin October, 1887, and included Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Munich, Buda-Pest, Prague, Cologne, and a number of other places in Austria-Hungary and Germany of more or less importance. Returning to London at the end of February, 1888, Nikita remained here till the following September, when the second *tournee* began at Copenhagen. At the Danish capital the young singer gave four concerts, which were attended by all the Royalties at the Court. After visiting Stockholm, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and a number of towns that had been passed by on the previous tour, Nikita began a visit to Russia that extended over seven months. She made her *debut* at Moscow, and in turn she visited St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Odessa, Kouisk, and a number of towns with unfamiliar and unpronounceable names.

RUSSIAN EXPERIENCES.

Of her Russian experiences Nikita, always a warm, impulsive talker, speaks with much enthusiasm. "It is a delightful country, and the people were so very kind to me. They made me—oh, ever so many presents." Then the young lady in the most artless manner imaginable proceeded to show me some of the magnificent gifts which Muscovite princes and princesses had bestowed upon her—diamonds and precious stones galore, and handsome pieces of furniture sent to her by hostesses whose guests her voice had enchanted.

"But how did you stand the climate?" I inquired.

"Oh, the cold was intense," Nikita replied; "at one time I believe it was 36 degrees below zero. But of course when I went out I was so well wrapped with furs that I could only just peep out with my eyes. Then the sleighing, too, was so splendid. At Moscow I went out in what they call a *troika*. There are three horses abreast, and you go along at a frightful speed. Mamma would not let me go more than once, for fear I should catch cold. But I rode several times in the smart sleighs, which have only one horse, and in which it is supposed to squeeze more than one person."

HER AUDIENCES.

Speaking of the enthusiasm of Russian audiences, Nikita related that at a small town, where the Governor would not allow them to stay at the one miserable hotel, it contained, and invited them to his house, the largest hall would seat only some 400 or 500 people. When all the tickets had been sold many residents came to M. Strakosch, Nikita's impresario, and asked to be admitted to the concert if they brought their own chairs with them. M. Strakosch complied with the amusing request, and shortly afterwards many of the principal inhabitants were to be seen trundling their dining-room chairs through the snow to the concert hall.

"Did you sing much in Russian?"

"I had learned a number of Russian pieces, and I sang in English, French, and Italian as well. I was very much frightened at a place called Wilna, in Poland. When I was alone a message came that the Commissary of Police wished to see me. The Commissary of Police! I wondered whatever he wanted with me. Speaking in French, he said, 'Mdlle. Nikita, I must ask you to sign this contract.' 'A contract!' I replied, 'I beg of you to go to M. Strakosch, my impresario. I cannot sign anything without my knowledge.' 'No,' he said, 'I can go to no one. It must be signed by Mademoiselle, otherwise she cannot give her concert.' 'Not give a concert! I will not know what you mean,' I replied, at that moment my impresario came in, and then it was discovered that the 'contract' pledged me not to sing any Polish song under a penalty of 600 roubles. I did not know a word of Polish but, of course, I signed the paper." This was not Nikita's only experience of the humours of Russian autocracy. "Do you know," she asked in a half comical, half perplexed tone, "that I had to get permission to leave the country?" "That, perhaps, was because they were so fond of you," I observed.

THE STORY OF A PUDDING.

"But you must let me tell you a very funny story about my Christmas pudding." Nikita exclaimed, her eyes sparkling with fun. "Some kind friends sent me a huge pudding from London," but I knew nothing about it. One day we were horrified to find a statement in one of the St. Petersburg newspapers to the effect that a large box addressed to Mdlle. Nikita, and supposed to contain an infernal machine, was deposited at the police-station. Directly afterwards we received a message from the authorities that the suspicious box, addressed to me, was in their custody. The police dared not risk their lives in opening it, but if we could send any one willing to risk his life they would be permitted to open the box. My uncle, M. le Roy, resolved that, infernal machine or not, he would open the box. The box contained a tin chest, and when this was opened a great pudding was disclosed. We all burst out laughing, but what do you think?—the police were not even satisfied then. They must see what was in the pudding, and through with a knife, thinking it might contain an explosive bomb I suppose."

When we had both laughed heartily at this story, Nikita told me of her *début* in opera. It took place on the 28th of last March, during her second visit to Moscow, in "Fra Diavolo," "Dou Giovanni" being given a day or two later. It will interest musical people to note that Nikita's first role was about two months younger than was Adeline Patti's when she made her operatic *début*. Patti was born in February, 1843, and made her *début* on November 24 1859, while Nikita was born in August 18, 1872, and made her *début* on March 23, 1887.

UNSPOILED BY SUCCESS.

Nikita is still full of artless feelings. She is very fond of flowers, with which her room was scented, and of her pets, which at present comprise a beautiful white dog, and a very intelligent Russian bird. Our conversation concluded with a characteristic anecdote. At Prague, opposite the hotel in which Nikita stayed, was a high tower—part of the old battlements of the town—with several statues at the summit. One day the young singer was standing on the piazza when she fancied she saw a bird fluttering its wings among the statues. Fetching her opera-glasses Nikita descried a poor dove entangled in the stone-work, and could plainly see blood trickling from one of its hinds. However, a few words will show. You will probably see the book first in the Yankee edition. A New York house has given me £200 for early proof-sheets. Longman tis to pay me £50 a year for five years in consideration of the privilege of printing 6,000 copies. This is a very pleasant addition to my income; and if the book succeeds I shall probably find literature not only a more pleasant but a more gainful pursuit than politics." "Athey, London, March 3, 1889.—We are all well and prospering; the sale of my book has been enormous, twelve thousand copies in three months—none of Sir Walter's novels went faster; the demand still keeps up at four hundred a week, and we are going to stereotype. I expect to make some thousands pleasantly enough by this success."

POLITICAL LYING.

Mr. Edward Dicey, writing on this subject in the *Nineteenth Century*, says:—It is not necessary to know much of public life to be aware that in party politics the standard of veracity is not as high as it is in private life. A variety of instances could easily be cited in which public men of eminence and character have made statements, in and out of Parliament, which they must have known to be untrue in the spirit, if not in the letter, and by which they sought deliberately to convey a false impression. Still it is not true to say all public men do this. There have been men, such as Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett, and Lord Idlesleigh, who would never for any party gain, or still less for any personal object have consented to tell a falsehood. There are such men still in either party, and the respect and confidence they command show that in the judgment of the House the obligation to speak the truth is recognised as binding, even if it is not always obeyed. But the code of party politics, lax as it may be, does not sanction the employment of the lie direct. In all other callings the line is drawn at a distinct misstatement of fact, to which the utterer demands credence in virtue of his hearers' belief in his own good faith and loyalty. In politics, as I contend, a like rule holds good also. No doubt the distinction between lying that is permissible and lying that is prohibited is of a very arbitrary and artificial kind. But practically the distinction in question is quite intelligible enough. We do not believe we have no wish to live—in a Palace of Truth.

We are quite prepared to accept any number of conventional falsehoods.

MUSICIANS' SUSCEPTIBILITY TO LOVE.

Musical annals, says Mr. Frederick J. Crowest in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, abound with a considerable number of illustrations—sufficient, indeed, to warrant many in the belief that musicians play no inconsiderable part in keeping the divorce laws in existence. There is no end to the tales. Even that strait-laced gentleman Haydn, whose pious habit of inscribing his scores with bits of reverential writing to go from the pen to the paper, and which he held sacred and sole, in spite of his oratorio "The Creation"—even if he fell in love with Mdlle. Boselli, despite his wife and his piety. He had her portrait painted, and actually all but fit the whims and fancies, which, like those of all *prime donne*, were not, of course, inexpensive ones. By way of extenuation for Haydn, it must be admitted that all the master musicians have been frail in the matter of love and beauty. Beethoven's love-letters established quite a study in passionate nonsense. Mozart was much more creditable to him in the story of his erasing the young English musician Bridgewater's name from the dedication of the famous sonata in A, and substituting that of Kreutzer, a man whom he had never seen, because he had had some quarrel with Bridgewater about a girl—a version of the story, by the way, which is not Beethoven's. Chopin, we know, pined away for George Sand; Dussec was carried off by a Polish princess; Steibelt took his life through becoming enamoured of Horizenka, a strikingly beautiful Roman lady; Marcello became the victim of a hopeless passion for Leonora Maufredi; Mark Sheaton, an English musician of the sixteenth century, paid the block penalty on Tower Hill for an indiscreet lingering after Anna Boleyn; Bellini expired of a broken heart for a sweetheart whose father would not let her have him; Leonardo da Vinci died at the hand of his mistress; and there are endless other instances not less tragic—others happier in every way—arising out of this apparently inscrutable union of love and music.

SKYE TERRIERS' GAMENESS.

The Skye terrier as a companion has few rivals. Though, generally speaking, of a peaceful disposition, he will not shirk an encounter, and if thoroughly aroused defends himself most gamely against a larger foe. He is not impetuous, as of many dogs which possess bull blood are known to be, but is always on the alert and ready for business. This renders him an especially useful dog for guarding dwellings of a night, as his vigilance is extreme and he can be depended on to warn the inmates of the approach of strangers. It is, however, in rabbiting or in the pursuit of vermin, that the merits of a Skye are most thoroughly displayed. Game to excess, he seldom lets his keenness get the better of discretion, and the intelligence he evinces in watching an earth where ferrets are working is unrivalled. No day seems too long for Skyes, and the way they worm amongst brakes and thorns is incredible to those who have not seen them so employed.

ABOUT CELEBRITIES' PHOTOGRAPHS.

A New York photographer told an interviewer that the greatest favourite of early times was Adelaide Neilson. He said, "Do you still sell pictures of Neilson?" "Yes, many thousands and thousands of them." "Did she pay her anything for the privilege?"—"Certainly not. The first person I ever paid was Sarah Bernhardt. I gave her fifteen hundred dollars at first, and sold thousands of her pictures on European as well as local orders. It is a singular fact in connection with the sale of photographs, that in Europe as soon as a celebrity dies the orders for his or her pictures increase marvellously, while here it is exactly the reverse."

"How about Adelina Patti?"—"Oh, Patti sells enormously, and will until she dies. She poses easily and gracefully, and makes a very fair portrait as well as a pretty picture."

"Did you have to pay her anything for the privilege?"—"Oh, yes, 1,000 dols. But one of the greatest cards of recent years is Mrs. Langtry. We have sold so many pictures of her I should really be afraid to make an estimate, but copies of thousands of her photographs are sold every year. I gave her 500 dols. for mine, 1,000 dols. were paid in cash and 500 dols. in warm cash."

"Men as a rule, don't sell as well as women," the photographer went on, "if they are great popular favourites. A popular actress, a successful singer, attracts admiration as well as homage, and everybody appears to want to have her picture; whereas a man, as a rule, nobody cares anything about. The two great exceptions were Montague, formerly of Wallack's, and George Rignold, who, you remember, played here as Henry V. Why it was with difficulty we could keep pace with our orders. Schoolgirls from all over the country, young women everywhere, wanted their pictures. The craze—I can hardly call it anything else—of admiration for those people reminded me of the admiration that in olden times followed Lester Wallack and George Jordan, the two handsomest men in the city."

"Oscar Wilde's picture sold with marvellous rapidity for a time; in fact, it would be surprising to know how many photographs of that man were taken from one end of the country to the other. Perhaps the greatest favourite we have ever known, however, is Mary Anderson. Her pictures, in every style, in every position, meet with instant popular favour on both sides of the Atlantic. In Europe she sells fast, and here it would be impossible to exaggerate the demand."

"How about the opera-bouffe singers?"—"Well opera-bouffe singers, as a rule, are not pretty women. While they are here and their names are in the papers every day, we have a steady sale, but nothing of consequence—nothing at all to compare with the sales of Adelaide Nelson or Mary Anderson. As for Maud Branscombe, scores and scores, thousands and thousands of her pictures have been taken in every conceivable attitude—posing, supplicating, kneeling, hanging to the cross, looking this way, looking that way, doing this thing, doing that thing—nothing comes amiss to that face."

THE DEFEAT OF THE RENSHAWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—There has been quite unparalleled excitement in the lawn-tennis world, over the defeat of the two Renshaws by Mr. W. J. Hamilton in the Irish Championship Tournament. The entry was a very strong one, comprising "the great twin brethren," Hamilton, and E. W. Lewis. W. Renshaw, the old Champion, was in such magnificent form in his match with Lewis, that everybody said he had never played better; the whole contest of his brilliant career. The defeat of the pair in such and good play by Lewis is he had scarcely a chance. It, therefore, thought that Hamilton must succumb when he met with W. Renshaw. But after a desperate contest before three thousand of the most fashionable people of Dublin, including Lord and Lady Londonderry, the Irishman won by 6—3, 5—7, 6—1, 3—6. Renshaw was by far the better at volleys scoring 35 strokes and losing 20 of them, and Hamilton only scored 17 volleys, losing the same number. But Renshaw certainly fatigued himself by rushing up to the net and Hamilton proved himself stronger on the base line.

This was the sensational game of the tournament, but still there was some excitement, when Hamilton met E. Renshaw, who has before now avenged his brother's defeat. However, Hamilton's victory over the younger twin was easier than that over his elder brother, and after the first set, the bear developed into a cub, so over the two following with consummate ease, the score at the finish being 12—10, 6—1, 6—3.

That any lawn-tennis player should defeat the two Renshaws is absolutely unprecedented, and in Hamilton we have, perhaps, the best wielder of the racquet that has yet appeared. *Pastime*, the chief organ of lawn-tennis, says:—"Nothing in lawn-tennis history is at all comparable with the events of the great Irish tournament of last week. Once more we are privileged to greet the appearance of a real champion, though the race of champion has hitherto seemed as rare as was in ancient days the race of the phœnix. It would be difficult to convey to any person unfamiliar with the game what is meant by the defeat of the Messrs. Renshaw at Dublin. To say that it is unexpected or surprising is merely to waste words. Such an expression would have been appropriate had the downfall of the brothers been due to some extraordinary stroke, of fortune, but it satisfies to describe the fact that, on two successive days, in fine weather, and on good courts, both our greatest players suffered defeat at the same hands."

Mr. Hamilton won the first prize in the Singles at Dublin last year, having beaten for the championship by E. Renshaw, and he also won the second prize for the Championship singles in the All England competition. On that occasion he beat Mr. W. Renshaw, but the fact was so soft and foggy that the game was thought to be no criterion of their respective merits.

BITS FROM THE MAGAZINES.

"THE ART OF PROLONGING LIFE."

This is the title of an article of more than ordinary interest in the June number of the *Fortnightly Review*. It is from the pen of Dr. Robson Roose, and is of special interest and usefulness to those who have reached "the grand climacteric or three score and three." "In such a case as this," he writes, "the question of "the art of prolonging life" and his many points of advice." There is room to quote a single passage only. It bears on the use of alcoholic liquors by elderly people. The Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association has lately issued a report on the connection of disease with habits of intemperance, and "to at least of the conclusions arrived at are worth quoting:—"In habitual indulgence in alcoholic liquors, beyond the most moderate amount, has a distinct tendency to shorten life, the average shortening being roughly proportional to the degree of indulgence. Total abstinence and habitual temperance augment considerably the chance of death from old age or natural decay, without special pathological lesion." Subject, however, to a few exceptions, it is not advisable that a man of sixty-five or seventy years of age, who has taken alcohol in moderation all his life, should suddenly become an abstainer. Old age cannot readily accommodate itself to changes of any kind, and to many old people a little good wine with their meals is a source of great comfort. To quote from Ecclesiasticus, "Wine is as good as life to man, if it be drunk moderately, for it was made to make men glad." It remains to be seen, adds Dr. Robson Roose, whether, as a result of progress of knowledge and civilisation, life will ever be protracted within the limit commonly assigned to it. But he mentions that statistics show that, at the end of the longevitarial period, 1880, 7,430,000 persons were alive in England and Wales whose death would have taken place had the mortality been in the same proportion as during the previous decade.

MACAULAY'S SUCCESS.

The June number of *Temple Bar* contains an interesting article on Lord Macaulay, written by Mr. W. Fraser Rae. We quote a few passages, from some private letters, of Macaulay's now published for the first time:—

Albany, London, November 27, 1848.—I have been working intensely during some months on my history, rising at daybreak and sometimes sitting at my desk twelve hours at a stretch. This work is for the present over. On Friday next, the 1st of December, we publish. I hardly know what to anticipate. Every body who has seen the book—that is to say, Lord Jeffrey, Ellis, Trevelyan, Hannah, and Longman—predict complete success, and say that it is as entertaining as a novel, but the truth is, that in such a case friends are not to be trusted, and booksellers after they have struck a bargain are even less to be trusted than friends. The partibilities of an author for what he has written is nothing compared to the partialities of a publisher for what he has bought. However, a few weeks will show. You will probably see the book first in the Yankee edition. A New York house has given me £200 for early proof-sheets. Longman tis to pay me £50 a year for five years in consideration of the privilege of printing 6,000 copies. This is a very pleasant addition to my income; and if the book succeeds I shall probably find literature not only a more pleasant but a more gainful pursuit than politics." "Athey, London, March 3, 1849.—We are all well and prospering; the sale of my book has been enormous, twelve thousand copies in three months—none of Sir Walter's novels went faster; the demand still keeps up at four hundred a week, and we are going to stereotype. I expect to make some thousands pleasantly enough by this success."

POLITICAL LYING.

Mr. Edward Dicey, writing on this subject in the *Nineteenth Century*, says:—It is not necessary to know much of public life to be aware that in party politics the standard of veracity is not as high as it is in private life. A variety of instances could easily be cited in which public men of eminence and character have made statements, in and out of Parliament, which they must have known to be untrue in the spirit, if not in the letter, and by which they sought deliberately to convey a false impression. Still it is not true to say all public men do this. There have been men, such as Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett, and Lord Idlesleigh, who would never for any party gain, or still less for any personal object have consented to tell a falsehood. There are such men still in either party, and the respect and confidence they command show that in the judgment of the House the obligation to speak the truth is recognised as binding, even if it is not always obeyed. But the code of party politics, lax as it may be, does not sanction the employment of the lie direct. In all other callings the line is drawn at a distinct misstatement of fact, to which the utterer demands credence in virtue of his hearers' belief in his own good faith and loyalty. In politics, as I contend, a like rule holds good also. No doubt the distinction between lying that is permissible and lying that is prohibited is of a very arbitrary and artificial kind. But practically the distinction in question is quite intelligible enough. We do not believe we have no wish to live—in a Palace of Truth.

We are quite prepared to accept any number of conventional falsehoods.

MUSICIANS' SUSCEPTIBILITY TO LOVE.

Musical annals, says Mr. Frederick J. Crowest in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, abound with a considerable number of illustrations—sufficient, indeed, to warrant many in the belief that musicians play no in